ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,567—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,215	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" £25

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 10, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schlitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 12 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd March;

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750. six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th March, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Capt. R. Numomo, 4,370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 15th March, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,324	Bohnsack	17th March.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Horaby Road.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged accrs.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	5
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

STORES & PROVISIONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the greatest care is taken that the Goods are sent out PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & Co., quote special and advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	12	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI

OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.

FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.

Our Goods are known to be only of the best.

F. CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.

THESE are now being very largely prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession all over India and have been found to act most beneficially as a true Prophylactic or Protection against Plague, and as only one is required daily they are very easily remembered to be taken.

In Bottles 6 As. 12 As. and Rs. 2 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THIS SEASON KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,

Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water

IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.

IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHEN FATIGUE OVERTAKES YOU too readily or you feel LOW, NERVOUS and OUT of SORTS a "TONIC" will usually put you right and may even save you from an illness.

FOR INDIAN USE

there is no surer remedy than

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A compound of powerful TONIC DRUGS of HIGHLY STIMULATING CHARACTER acting like magic upon the WHOLE SYSTEM, restoring the appetite, strengthening and soothing the nerves and encouraging natural and refreshing sleep.

ALWAYS TO BE RELIED upon as FRESH and in ACTIVE CONDITION.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

AT

THE QUEEN'S HALL LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES

ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

DOG BISCUITS, "SPRATT'S RATENT."

Meat "Fibrine" with Beetroot. Used in the Royal Kennels. A dog, the size of a fox terrier, will require from 1 to 1 1-2 biscuits daily; a dog, the size of a pointer or retriever, from 3 to 4 biscuits a day; and a dog, the size of a mastiff, from 5 to 6 biscuits daily; but, of course, the above quantities vary according to the dog's health and appetite. Per tin of about 21 lbs..... Rs. a. 6 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's,

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 1,000 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta. MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

LEITE'S DIARIES FOR 1899
AT
REDUCED RATES.
FOOLSCAP SIZE (13 by 8 inches.)

	Offerd at Rs. a.	Rs. a.
No. 31 Week in opening, space for Sunday, "without" Blotting	1 6	1 0
No. 31 ——interleaved Blotting	2 4	1 9
No. 32 Week on page (page divided perpendicularly), "with" Blotting	1 12	1 4
No. 37 Week on page, space for Sunday, interleaved Blotting	0 14	0 10

QUARTO (10 by 8 inches).

No. 33 Week in opening, space for Sunday, "without" Blotting	1 2	0 12
No. 33 ——interleaved Blotting	1 12	1 4
No. 33 ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound	3 1	2 3

OCTAVO (7 3-4 by 5 inches).

No. 35 Week in opening, space for Sunday, "without" Blotting	0 14	0 10
No. 35 ——interleaved Blotting	1 6	1 0
No. 45 One day on page	2 10	1 14
No. 45 —— interleaved Blotting, bound cloth	4 6	3 2

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

By kind Permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR and Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE and the Officers of the KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MEMBERS of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata...Schicksal-lied Song of Destiny...Brahms.
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge.....Villiers Stanford
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
TOWN HALL.
OPEN DAILY, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Except on Thursdays and Mondays.

When the EXHIBITION will be Closed for the Philharmonic practices from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and on those days the Exhibition will REMAIN OPEN from 1-30 P. M. till 10 P. M.

MILITARY BAND every afternoon and promenade concerts THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, 7-30 P. M. to 10 P. M.

THE FREEMASONS' NEW HALL will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m., on which occasion the Undersigned will have a REFRESHMENT BAR in a SHAMIANA outside the Masonic Hall, where a Band will be in attendance.

A SPECIAL DINNER TABLE will also be provided in the SALOON of the GRAND HOTEL, which is about 200 yards from the Masonic Hall, for such of the Freemasons as may require Dinner, for which a Notice should be given by sending in their names before the 23rd instant, either to the Undersigned direct or through the Secretaries of the Grand Lodges, or through the Honorary Secretary, Freemasons' Hall.

An Excellent Menu for Rs. 2 per head will be provided. Separate charge will be made for Wines.

C. BREGONZIO & CO.,
Managing Proprietors.

ENGINEER

WANTED, for the ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, competent to take charge of Engines, Boiler, general Machinery, and Electric Light Plant. Applicants should state terms and send copies of testimonials to

COOPER ALLEN & CO.,
Cawnpore.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April, 1899, the limits up to which POSTAL PARCELS Addressed to CEYLON and HONG KONG may be INSURED, will be as follows:—

TO CEYLON.....Rs. 1,500 (in place of Rs. 1,000.)
TO HONG KONG.....£123 (in place of £50.)

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
CALCUTTA, The 3rd March, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VISRAM ALLANA, late of Bombay Khoja Mehomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

GOOLAMALI VISRAM, the son of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Henry James Parsons, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Nine and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 13th day of March, 1899.

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turopin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilleste" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 8, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available for two gentlemen, from 1st May, with a European Family on Mount Road, Mazagon. Rs. 60 per mensem each. Apply "A. B. C." Post Office, Mazagon.

RECEIVED, MUSICAL FRUIT PLATES and Dishes of all kinds, with case complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

AN English and European person is willing to take a SITUATION either as Nurse, Nursery Governess, Lady's Help, or a School Matron. Now available. Up-country preferred. Address No. "87," care of this Office.

TRY! TRY!! Cure yourself and then pay the Fees as agreement. PILES!!! worst disease cured within eight days. Particulars, apply F. R. IRANEE, 437 Thakordwar, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved, its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Recruits joining the Largest Army in the World.—The Army of Creeliss—are respectfully requested to send for Price List of Cycles from MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona. Sole Agents for PREMIER CYCLES.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seek-engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Khushroo Lodge," "Jewajee Hall," and "St. Elmo No. 2." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy commanding charming, views and most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have found the Rooms most Comfortable and Clean and I have had every reason to be satisfied with all the arrangements of the Hotel."—J. ROSS, Major-General.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 2, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned premises, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, under instructions of the heirs and legal representatives of Sheriarjee Bomanjee Irani, deceased.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being at or between Falkland Road and Khetwady Back Road, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the public passage joining the said Falkland Road with the said Khetwady Back Road, on the east side thereof, and bounded on the east by the said public passage, on the west by the property of Jeewanlal Maharaj, on the south by the property of Wittoo Jadow, and on the north by the house of Sumeoodin Miya, which said ground contains by admeasurement 1 104 square yards and five-ninths of a square yard, to the same, little more or less, and which said dwelling-house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 43 and together with the said piece of fazundari land or ground, which are now in the occupation of the tenants of Sheriarjee Bomanjee Irani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smethurst, Bland, and Nobee, Attorneys for the said heirs and legal representatives, at their office No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of the late Mr. J. F. Robinson, consisting of clothes press, easy chairs, whatnot, bookstand, arm chairs, meatsafe, teapoys, wash-hand and card tables, china and coir matting plate warers, lamps, copper utensils, etc.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjwalla—

1 pearl and ruby necklace.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Cooper, and on account and at the risk of Dadabhoy Pardoonjee Shroff—

1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold neck chain, 9 gold rings, 1 gold earring, 1 emerald ring, 1 gold watch chain, 3 gold bangles, 10 gold sovereigns, 1 gold bangle, and 1 embroidered border.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein—6 cases envelopes.

AT 2 P. M.

English racing saddle 2 lbs., hunting saddle by Hunt, pony saddle, bridle and reins, with snaffle and curb bit etc.

Several new and second-hand pneumatic tyred bicycles.

1 handsome dogcart by Simpson suitable for a horse or pony

1 English high-wheel dogcart by Windover.

1 handsome victoria, little used, made to order.

1 second-hand victoria in good order.

1 strong-built office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on TUESDAY the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. J. P. Cornforth consisting of office tables, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, chest of drawers, pigeon hole press, marble top wash-hand table, glass door cupboards, clothes press, screen, double cot, pictures, wearing apparel, uniform, plateware, gold spectacles, masonic jewels, books, copying press, trunks, swords, old gun, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plain dwarf, ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, Mahogany Cottage piano by Soundy, handsome landau, strong-built victoria, waler mare, 8 years old quiet and ridden by a lady, waler horse, old saddle, brass bell fountain, table ornaments, chlaintings, wind proof lamps, Persian carpets, milners fire proof safe, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and China and other pots etc., the property of Messrs G. Ashby and R. M. Roe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Depot, Middle Colaba, a very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, one chocolate wood square piano by Schiedmeyer, gentlemen and lady's cycles, one half-plate camera with Dallmeyer's rapid rectilinear lens, a quantity of developing and printing kit, measures, etc., fancy pigeons, fowls, ducks, etc., etc., the property of Sergt.-Major T. B. OSWALD.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.,

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong half shigram, in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order,
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 smart blood Arab pony rising eight an excellent trapper and charming ladies hack.
1 Kathiawar cow.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of White House, near Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, plated, and crockeryware, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps by R. Ditmar and Co., oil paintings and pictures, English carpets, one ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, etc., etc., the property of P. LLEWELLYN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, at St. Vincents, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, best plate, crockery and glasswar, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of Major H. P. DIMMOCK, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 17th, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes, W. C. Pans, Hose-pipes, Empty Iron Drums and Old Tins, W. Iron, Iron Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th March 1899, at 1-30 p.m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway stables, consisting of a lot of coal ashes (country); at 2-30 p.m. at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes, W.C. Pans, traps, empty kerosene oil boxes with tins, etc; and at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron, wrought-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chain, fire bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by publicauction on SATURDAY the 1st April 1899 at 2 p.m., at Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

Aquantity of Unclaimed goods, and &c., &c. particular of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 17th, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage, and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR.
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Iawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of its Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Hibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, C. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts gran

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY 18th March 1899.
Do 25th do do

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF PRIVATELY.

THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY'S PROPERTY at Wellawatte, Colombo, consisting of about 27 Acres land, Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill complete, covering about 5 Acres, the remainder planted with cocoanuts being desirable building sites.

Manager's Bungalow, labourers' lines, etc.

To be SOLD either as a going concern or in portions to suit intending purchasers.

Plans of the land and buildings, and specification of Machinery, may be had on application to the Liquidators.

To an approved purchaser of the whole, a third of the purchase money might remain on mortgage at six per cent per annum.

The SALE will be held at 12 Noon on SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1899, at Messrs. JENSEN & Co's Fort Office, Hospital Street Colombo.

J. F. HEADRICK,
C. DAVIDSON,
Liquidators.
Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.,
9, Queen Street, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon.

JENSEN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SECRETARY, for the Punjab Club, must be a Gentleman of good social position. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with board and quarters in the Club. Apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Punjab Club, Lahore.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
68, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 2-17m. 3-21a. Low water, 8-17m., 8-54a.

The Plague Commission, Secretariat.

Arrival of the troopship Dilwara.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

B. V. R., smoking concert for members and friends. Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A lion-tailed monkey (macacus silenus) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. L. N. Atchdeacon.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Jehanghir Nowroji Gamadia, who resides at Mahalaxmi, has made a report to the police that, on the 14th inst., a bicycle, valued at Rs. 232, was stolen from the verandah of his residence.

BICYCLE COLLISION.—Ruttonbai, a Parsee lady, was, on Wednesday last, riding a bicycle at Marine Lines, when she collided with another cyclist, named Mirza Abdool Gunny. Both the cycles were damaged, and the lady cyclist sustained slight injuries.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Mariam, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty-three years, was, on the 14th instant, going along the Carrol Road, when she was bitten by a snake on the left foot. She was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and is now out of danger.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—Sita, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, was on the 10th instant, going along the Null Bazaar Road when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private gharry. She sustained serious bodily injuries and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Wednesday afternoon. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and Tamatave (via Tuticorin and Colombo), per extra s. s. Fazilka, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Ancona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Ibo, Chiade, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

BURNT WHILE COOKING.—Khatiza, a Mahomedan married woman, residing with her husband in Tandel Street, was, on Wednesday morning, while engaged in cooking, removing a pot of cooked food from off the fire-place, when her clothes caught fire and she was seriously burnt all over her body. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. Her husband, Shamsherkhan, in pulling the burning clothes off his wife's body sustained burns on both his hands.

FIRE AT JACOB SASSOON MILL.—A fire broke out, on Wednesday, amongst a quantity of cotton waste stored in a room at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel. The fire was speedily put out by the mill operatives. While assisting in putting out the flames, three of the men sustained burns about their bodies. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. The origin of the fire was due to friction caused by a hard substance passing through the machinery. The damage was estimated at Rs. 700.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Hummum Street, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Ebrahim E. Khalil, when the following resolution, which had been passed at a general meeting of the company held on the 22nd February last, was confirmed:—"That the word 'three' in the third line of the 93rd Article of Association of the company be deleted and the word 'five' substituted therefor." By the adoption of the above resolution the rate of commission allowed to the agents was raised from three to five per cent.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The following programme of music will be played at the Town Hall, Art Society's Exhibition, commencing at 5 o'clock, this evening:—

March	Austria	Newton
Overture	The Golden Hive	E. Bresant
Valse	Spanish Ladies	Cairbone.
Part Dance	Little Alabama Coon	Bonheur.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Polka	Drink Pup y Drink	Desormes.
Valse	Kamralda	Otto Stalls.
Galop	Victory	Masson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band-stand, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Duquesne Greys	Ross.
Overture	Ligh Cavalry	Suppe.
Gd. Fantasia	Eros	Basquit.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Cooke.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Galop	The Cyclist	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Wednesday afternoon, one Junaree Ramrutton, a Purdassi syce, was leading a horse belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. along the Bellasis Road, when the animal took fright at a passing Municipal cart. The horse became restive and breaking loose from the syce, bolted along the Duncan Road, Grant Road, Falkland Road and to Gilder Street where the animal was secured by a Hindu. The horse in its career knocked down two men, named Sayana Hanmanta, a resident of Kamatipura, and Tookaram Sorpi, of Grant Road, causing serious injuries to both. The injured persons are being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

A DOMESTIC SQUABBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Framjee Mancekji Kotwal was charged with assaulting his sister-in-law Pirozbai Nanabhay Gazdar. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, said that his client was severely assaulted with a stick, and there was a certificate from Dr. Waters regarding the injuries. The defence of the accused was that the complainant was his wife's sister, who having abused him, he exercised his authority as an elderly man in the house and punished her. The Magistrate in disposing of the case characterised the assault as a cowardly one and fined the accused Rs. 30, which was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

WAS IT A COMMON GAMING-HOUSE?—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Mehta Kassara Mohanji and five other Hindus, charging the first accused with keeping a common gaming-house at Kumbharwada, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with cards and money. On a certain information previously received, the police, armed with a Commissioner's warrant, proceeded to the house and arrested the accused in the act of gambling, Re. 1-2-11 being found on the ground. The first accused admitted that the room belonged to him and that he and his friends were playing with cards, but were not gambling. The second accused said he was merely looking on the game while the others were playing for one pice. The third, fourth and fifth accused made a similar statement but the sixth admitted that he was gaming with others for two pice. The Magistrate on the evidence discharged the accused remarking that it had not been proved that it was a common gaming-house.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luxmon Baloo, a cart-driver, was prosecuted on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a cart-load of firewood, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Cassum Nathoo. The complainant is a dealer in fire-wood and keeps his depot at Nagpada. On the 14th instant he engaged accused's cart to carry two khandies of firewood to his depot. The cart was loaded and the accused was directed to deliver the contents to his servant at the depot. When the complainant went to the depot shortly after he ascertained that the cart had not arrived there. He made enquiries and learnt that the accused had sold the fuel to a man, named Ghasoo Casum, for Rs. 5. He informed the police, who recovered the property and arrested the accused on the following day. It was then ascertained that the accused was an old offender, having a record of five previous convictions against him, one of which was for twelve months. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 20, Hatton Garden London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT BY A SESSIONS JUDGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JEYRAM HARIBHAI.

THIS was a reference for the orders of the High Court, by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, before whom the accused was charged with forgery of a valuable security, with using as genuine a forged document, with criminal misappropriation of property and with attempting to use as genuine a forged document. Mr. Moscardi concurred with the verdict of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th heads of the charge, but differing from their verdict on the 3rd head of the charge, made the reference to the Court. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged, on the first head, with forgery of a valuable security in that he, having become accidentally possessed of a Government promissory note for Rs. 500 belonging to the Administrator for the time being of the Sachin State, and knowing that he was not entitled to the possession of the note, or to the money payable thereunder, wrote or caused to be written on the back of the note two endorsements, one purporting to be by Mr. P. R. Cadell in favour of accused's wife's brother, Jina Nagjee, and the other purporting to be by Jina Nagjee in favour of the accused, with the object of inducing the Bank of Bengal or any other person or firm, to whom the note might be presented for payment to believe that the accused was entitled to receive payment of the principal and interest. The note was held by the Administrator of the Sachin State, as guardian of the minor son of the late Nawab, being the property of the minor. It had originally been issued to a bank, and after passing from hand to hand, it finally passed into the hands of Mr. Winchester, Administrator of the Sachin State and from him to Mr. Wood, by whom it was endorsed to Mr. Cadell. When Mr. Cadell relinquished the appointment on his transfer to Sind he did not endorse the note to his successor. About the end of 1895, the Government of India issued a notification converting the 4 per cent. loan of 1835 (under which the note in question was issued) into 3 1-2 per cent. loan, and directing that holders of notes of the said loan might either have them exchanged for notes bearing interest at 3 1-2 per cent. or might have them paid off in full with principal and interest up to a certain date. In order to get the note in question exchanged for one at the new rate, it was necessary for the then Administrator, Mr. Saddon, to get the note endorsed by Mr. Cadell to himself, and for this purpose he first forwarded the note to Mr. Lely, the Collector and Political Agent, Surat. That officer wrote a letter forwarding the note to Mr. Cadell through the Commissioner in Sind, and this letter was enclosed in an envelope, which was sealed and stamped and given to a peon to be registered at the Post Office. The peon appears to have dropped the letter on the road, and not to have missed it, as he was carrying other letters at the time. At any rate the accused admitted that he picked it up at a place near his house on the road from Surat to Dumus; that he kept the note in his house for two years and about five months, at the end of which period he took it to his employer, Gulabdas, who is styled the Nagar Sheth of Surat, and showed it to him. What he said to Gulabdas was in dispute but on the 4th July 1893, Dayabhai, Gulabdas's English tutor, wrote a letter purporting to be signed by the accused to the Secretary and Treasurer, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, asking for payment or renewal of the note, and forwarding the lower half of the note. It was sent back in a letter by the Secretary and treasurer, with an intimation that it was too late then to get the note renewed, and that if the accused wished to get the note cashed, he might endorse it in favour of the bank, and the bank would draw the amount from the Public Debt Office on his behalf. The accused signed the Post Office acknowledgment for this letter (in which the lower half of the note was enclosed) and took it to Dayabhai. The latter then wrote two letters, enclosing respectively the lower and upper parts of the note, and asking the bank to draw the amount due from the Public Debt Office and send it to him. These letters were signed by Dayabhai for and by order of the accused. At the time that the note was so forwarded to the Bank of Bengal, it bore the two endorsements, which formed the subject of the 1st, 2nd and 4th heads of the charge, and on endorsement purporting to be that of the accused in favour of the Bank. As soon as the bank obtained the upper half of the note, which was the only half that bore the number; it was seen that this was the note that had been lost, and of the loss of which notice had been given in the Gazette of India and the Bombay Government Gazette; and the Administrator, Sachin State, having been communicated with the police went to Dayabhai's house, and to that of the accused and the accused was sent to the City Magistrate Surat, to have his statement taken down. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty on all the charges. The Sessions Judge concurred as to three heads of the charge, but not as to the third and made the reference, being of opinion that the charge of criminal misappropriation was established by the evidence.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the judgment of the court on the reference said:—The Sessions Judge in this case agreed with the jury in their verdict on the 1st, 2nd and 4th charges, but he differed from them on the 3rd charge which was criminal misappropriation, an offence punishable under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. This latter offence was not triable by jury, and therefore under sub-section 3 of Section 269, Criminal Procedure Code, should have been tried by the Court of Session with the aid of the jurors as assessors. Nevertheless the Sessions Judge took the verdict of the jury upon it and differing from it has submitted the case under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the Sessions Judge was clearly most irregular, but it appears on the authorities that we must accept the trial by jury as a legal one, and hold the case to be one that can be submitted under Section 307. This was the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the matter of Bhootnath Dey, 4 Cal. L. R. 405 and Surja Kurmi vs. Queen-Empress I.L.R. 25 Cal. 555. It was also the decision of this Court in Imperatrix vs. Dev Vithu and others, Cr. Ref. 21 of 1892, Cr. Ruling 19 of 1892 where the verdict of the jury of not guilty of an offence triable with the aid of assessors was treated as valid and the court heard and disposed of the case under Section 307. Our decision in Criminal Ruling 15 of 1898 as to the right of appeal in a case so tried in no way conflicts with these decisions. On the merits the guilt of the accused is clearly proved. He found this Government promissory note kept in him for two years without trying to discover the owner and then attempted to obtain the principal and interest due upon it. No doubt witnesses 20 and 22 were also in the plot but that fact does not excuse the accused. We convict the accused of the offence of misappropriation charged punishable under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default of payment to fifty days' additional rigorous imprisonment.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.

1st round.	2nd round.	Final.
J C Brooks / P F Fischer		
J G Greig / W Reid		
E C Dalton / C Back		
B Binning / A C Ransome		

1st round to be played off by Wednesday, 22nd March.
2nd round to be played off by Friday, 24th March.
Final on Monday, 27th March.

DOUBLES.

1st round.	2nd round.	Final.
Rev R M Gray and M R Jardine / J C Brooks and W Reid		
C Back and H G W Meikle / E C Dalton and P F Fischer		
H E Harrington and W George / J G Greig and S R Arthur		
A C Ransome and D B Binning / Bye		

1st round to be played off by Wednesday, 22nd March.
2nd round to be played off by Friday, 24th March.
Final Saturday, 25th March.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Browne, 30th Punjab Infantry, has been transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant Mathew-Lanoowe, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Major-General Moorsom, commanding Rawalpindi District.

Captain Edwards, 20th Hussars, has been appointed Adjutant of the 15th Yeomanry Brigade in England.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

THE VALUE OF A FINGER, Rs. 4,000

HERBERT BROMLEY VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE plaintiff, a dental surgeon, brought this suit to recover from the G. I. P. Railway Company Rs. 4,000 as damages for injury to his finger. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Statham, Bland and Nunia, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, a dental surgeon, carrying on business in Bombay and Poona under the name of Bromley and Elford, stated that on the night of the 13th October, 1898, he left Poona for Bombay by a train of the defendant company at 9-30 p.m. to take up the manageme t of his Bombay firm. On the train arriving at Khandalla a fellow passenger alighted there and, owing to the negligence of the servants of the Company, the door of his carriage was not secured and shut when the train left the station. On entering a tunnel the door was broken and the sun-shade of the door continued striking the side of the tunnel so as to endanger the safety of the carriage. Plaintiff endeavoured to secure the sunshade but in doing so the third finger of his right hand got jammed. The whole top was torn away and the bone of his finger broken. At the Reserving Station he reported the occurrence and on the train coming to Bombay he reported the same to the station master. Plaintiff suffered great pain and underwent inconvenience owing to the injuries and was incapacitated from attending his business for about twenty days and was partly incapacitated for a considerable time longer, whereby he sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000. He had further spent a sum of Rs. 100 for medical attendance and with Rs. 2,000 as compensation he claimed Rs. 4,000. The defendants had sent Dr. Field to Poona to inspect the finger but refused to make the plaintiff any compensation.

The defendants denied that they were liable for the amount. They did not admit that the sunshade continued frequently to strike against the side of the tunnel with such violence as to endanger the safety of the carriage, and contended that there was no duty or obligation cast upon the plaintiff to endeavour to secure the sunshade nor was there any necessity for him to do so. The attempt on the part of the plaintiff was a voluntary act and they were not liable for the injury sustained by the plaintiff. They further contended that the injuries were caused through the plaintiff's own negligence and that the negligence, if any was not the proximate cause. Under the circumstances they prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Bromley cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes gave the figures of his firm's earnings for the months of September, October, November and December 1898. He said he was asleep and was awakened by the hanging of the sunshade against the post. He could not say whether the sunshade actually struck the tunnel. The noise was continuous and in attempting to fasten the sunshade his fingure was injured.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson witness produced the statement of the basis on which he had worked the sum of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. J. F. Sanders, an assistant in the firm of Messrs Treacher and Co, said he was travelling with the plaintiff on the night in question. He alighted at Khandalla and when the train passed off he saw that the door had remained open.

The report of the guard of the train regarding the accident and other corespondence were put in on behalf of the plaintiff; and the hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT TO RECOVER SECURITY GOODS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, 2nd Judge).

AGA MAHOMED KARIM VS PEEROZSHAH BYRAMJI AVARIA.

MR. N. F. MOOS, of Messrs. Payne, Gelbert and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the defendant.

In this suit, the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant a gold watch and chain, one gold ring, and a gold mohur, belonging to him and given by him to the defendant for use on January 24th, 1898 and wrongfully retained by the defendant. In the alternative, the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 600, being the value of the articles. The plaintiff stated that he was in the habit of frequently visiting the office of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, where the defendant was employed, and there having formed friendship with him, he on the day in question gave the articles to defendant as he asked for them.

Mr. Ardeshir, pleader, for the defendant, denied that the articles were given for use and denied wrongful detention. The pleader disputed their value, contending that they were not worth more than Rs. 200. He said that the articles were pledged with his client as a security against any loss he might sustain regarding one bale of shirting cloth sold by him to the defendant as Lepunan's white shirting. The goods did not turn out to be of the quality contracted for and the defendant there by sustained a loss of Rs. 210. On the plaintiff making good the loss, the defendant was ready and willing to return the articles, which he produced before the Court.

His Honour, the Second Judge, in giving his decision, said that it was very strange that the plaintiff should have accepted the letter of advice, which came along with the first bill of lading in the name of two persons. The plaintiff ought to have known that the goods were not intended for him, and the Court, therefore, held that at the time when the first transaction took place the plaintiff was conscious that he was doing a wrong act. When the plaintiff was very pertinently asked why he gave his name as Abdool Karim, instead of his real name, which was Mahomed Karim, he said he did it because there was very little difference between the two names. Although the plaintiff denied his signature to the receipt for Rs. 612-8, the Court was of opinion that it was signed by him purposely with a feigned hand. His Honour had no doubt that the articles were given by the plaintiff to the defendant, as security against any loss that the defendant might sustain and the plaintiff did this after he had received the defendant's letter from his solicitor, threatening a criminal prosecution. The plaintiff knew that it was an ineffectual sale and that he had put his foot in a wrong hole, and in order to avoid further troubles he pledged these articles. The Court held that the articles were not given to the defendant for use and that there was no wrongful detention on his part. His Honour was going to dismiss the suit, when the party came to a settlement and with their consent, the Court made the following order: On the plaintiff paying to the defendant Rs. 200, and a further sum of Rs. 45, being the professional costs of the defendant's advocate in this suit, the plaintiff's articles to be returned to him along with the bill of lading for seven bales and his two receipts.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allan Cecil Miss	George D	Patterson W Kelly
Allen W H	George Elias	Pelite F
Andrew Edwin Mrs	Glen N	Peterson C K
Atkinson Alex H. Mrs	Glaser Curt Wilh	Pierto H
Avant Miss	Goddard Horace	Pilcher Sergt
Baboo Baynath Chowbey	Green W B	Porter Atwell Mrs
Barnard Elsie Miss	Hahn Alf ed	Primadis Anton
Biscoe C E Tyndall Rev	Harley W Mrs	Ricketts Miss
Bradshaw H S	Hartnall Miss	Robertson Alfred J
Brodsky Sophie Miss	Harvey E J	Robertson James C
Captain P	Hays John E	Roodrow James
Cardozo Maria Mrs	Hockley E Mrs	Rose L
Cartwright H L	Holberg Adolf	Rudd Norman
Cattani F	Jenkins Rosa Mrs	Rutter Alg
Chatterton Dr	Kail Maurice L	Sains Miss
Clark R E Miss	Knight Lollie Miss	Scott J
Clarke Chas B Rev	Lamb R J	Seidman Isak
Compton H	Leathley Miss	Sen B B
Connell Alex Rev	Lindqvist Karl Axel	Sharpe F S
Dempster David	Lings Mascrenaro	Skiebelenski B
Dennis G W	Long W D	Smith Mrs
Deronzier P	Longridge A H Rev	Sorrow Manvill W
Dinshaw S Cama	Mackenzie R D	Compton H
Dodd J R	Malkine L	Spencer B Miss
Drummond A E. Miss	McCarton H Rev	Stead R W
Elmore John H	Mohamed Miya	Sweeney Mrs
Faulkner Mrs	Moritz M	Taylor M Mrs
Frere W H	Murray M Annie Mrs	Thomas W I
Ganchrane Mr	Naylor P	Treacher Watter G
	Nice J W	Vignan A Dr
	Nichols Harold	Watts Mrs
	Nightingale Miss	Weinwarm Moviz
	Overthrow J Mrs	Wilkinson L Miss
	Oviedo Francisco	Widowski C

The most important lesson Esculapius tried to impress upon his pupils was that the chief trouble afflicting humanity was due to impurities of the blood. All disorders may be traced to this fact, for unless the source of life is free from disease germs it cannot have that strength which is necessary for good health. Holloway's Pills are composed of the most precious herbs and soothing balsams which Mother Earth can offer to her children, therefore they may be relied upon to supply the nourishment that is craved by the system. It is no vain boast to say that this is the most wounderful discovery made in the annals of medical science; they will cure or relieve all diseases.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parrimen vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every does effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	5	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	9	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	11	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	29	7	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Parlieo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	53	23	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	7	19
G Mahim and Worli	9	9	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	71	81
Total	173	145	320
Total plague deaths to date	33,498	34,333	
Same date last year	198	195	358

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Thursday.

AHMEDABAD.

After the 9th one more case of plague occurred here, yesterday, at Golwad in Khadia. The Collector, Mr. Gibb, Dr. Bartholomeuz, Mr. Nuggersheth Manibhoy, the Municipal President Rao Bahadur Mansukhram, and Dr. Doshi visited Jethabhai's Pole, and Mr. Gibb advised the Khadia people not to quit their houses and create unnecessary alarm. Mr. Gibb and Dr. Bartholemeuz attended the Municipal special meeting, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Gibb made a pacifying speech stating that Ahmedabad is still not considered as an infected area, and the commissioners were appointed to look after each ward. Also a Plague Committee, under Mr. Gibb's presidency, held a meeting and passed the necessary precautionary rules, and declined Mr. Bhaishanker's (solicitor's) offer for opening a plague hospital with thanks.

KARRACHI.

The plague shows a tendency to increase. Wednesday's returns showed 24 cases and 15 deaths, the total mortality being 35.

DAMAUN.

On Monday, there were six deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, all the victims being low-class Hindus. Yesterday the 14th instant, there were four deaths, among whom one was a Parsi female, and another a Purbhoo female. Three days ago, when it came to be known in Lower-Damaun that all deaths were to be "verified" by a Christian doctor, thus wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities, the people wondered how the popular Plague Commissioner could resolve to introduce such an unpleasant, unnecessary, and altogether new measure. On enquiry it was ascertained that the order was issued by the Governor of Damaun, and was an encroachment on the absolute powers of the Plague Commissioner, whose peaceable working of plague measures was likely to be disturbed. In obedience to the Governor's order, the Health Officer for the purpose of verification did examine dead bodies of certain poor and low class Hindus, as there were then no deaths among higher classes. Yesterday, however, a Parsi female and a Purbhoo female died of plague, and the people of both communities were determined to resist any attempt on the part of the Christian Health Officer to touch the dead bodies, and in a meeting, under the leadership of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, consisting of influential members of the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities, an urgent telegram to the Governor-General of Portuguese India, informing his Excellency that the religious feelings of the three communities would be deeply hurt by the intended verification of all deaths by a Christian medical officer, and imploring that the measure be forthwith withdrawn, was drafted and was about to be despatched, when, to the gratification of all the people, intimation was received from the Plague Commissioner that deaths would no more be verified.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Harmod, 829 tons, Captain W T Nielson sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N, Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain A H Acheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 67 cases of opium, and Mr. B C Bunyer, Mr J Franklin and 93 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,282 tons, Captain A Haig, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow via Liverpool, brought a general cargo, and 1 horse. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE s s Kh. Errant, 4,747 tons, Captain T. Jones, sailed yesterday) for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mrs Prickard Cambridge, Miss Thomas and three children, Mrs. Fisher Nurse and two children, Mrs English and child, and Mrs Forbes.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Alecto	2141	Boxhall	Hull	17-3	F M & Co
B	Eastshire	2418	Chamberlain	Liverpool	W & A G & Co	
C	Mohamadi	1232	Erickson	R S Paris	18-3	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Macrae	1664	Becket			F M & Co
F	Sultan	1781		Zanzibar	17-3	F Hayer
G	Safari	892	Chris iauson	Zanzibar	20-3	F Heyer
K	Castallon	1983	Berry	Liverpool	18-3	Bombay Co
H	J Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	22-3	M M & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
O	Wagner	2207	Cave	Marseilles	22-3	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	18-3	Shepard & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Australia	2232	Haig			W & A G & Co
3	Manilla	2581	Batto	Genoa	30-3	F Bidding
5	Ancona	1888	Lock-tone	China	18-3	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2393	Gadd	Aden	17-3	P & O Co
9	Rotenfels	1881	Legge	Hamburg		Gl de & Co
12	Arabia	4800	Parfitt	London	5-3	P & O S N Co
15	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Yokohama	22-3	N Y K

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-3	M M & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Eclipse	3633 tons gross		Royal Navy

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball Arops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESUMPTIONS
AND
INFERENCES.
A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.
BY
G. C. WHITWORTH.
BOMBAY :—COMBRIDGE & Co.
KARACHI :—JAMSHED & Co.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

K. E. TALATI,
LEATHER DRESSER AND CURRIER, MAKES
Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining,
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.
FACTORY :—Ahmedabad.
DEPOT :—Bombay.
Baba Dhaboo Street, No. 113, Bhendy Bazar.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
Bombay Agent,
No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
to be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs 9,70,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 17,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,30,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d. 4 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 19,20,000 were alloted to Calcutta, Rs 13,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1 32d. at which rate tenders were accepted to the extent of 4 per cent. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 20,00 of Bills to Bombay, and Rs. 50,000 to Madras, at 1s 4 1-16d.

In the financial quotations in London there was no change yesterday, same in Rupee Securities, in which there was a decline of 3-16 per cent, to £67 1-4, Consols remaining at 110 5-8, French Rentes at 103 1-4, Paris Exchange on London at 25·22 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2, and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at 1s 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 1 2d. per oz.; while in New York the metal advanced 1-4 cent to 59 5-8 cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London was unaltered at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

The Spot Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand. Bombay Common qualities were firm at an advance in prices of 1 2d; and Madras Prices were 1-2 to 1d. higher, and Common 1d. lower. The total quantity sold was 1,020, 00 skins.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, April May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35, per 416 lbs., March and April shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easie; Brown Rapeseed, 33 1-4s. per 4-16 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone; Linseed, 36 1-4s per 416 lbs May and June shipment, to Dunkirk business done via the Canal in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet. Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 25,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round, and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. for March and 3 23-64d. for July-August deliveries. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday, to 6·7-12 cents per lb.; June Futures 4 points, to 6·19 cents, and September 5 points. to 6·14 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales; and this season's arrivals now show the following comprison with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898	1897
Wednesday's Receipts	24,000	23,000	7,000
Four days' do.	51,000	112,000	44,000
Since 1st September	7,299,000	7,534,000	6,093,000

There has been but a small demand in our local cotton market to-day. The mills bought 200 Batwa at 146 per candy, and 100 Mulkapore at Rs. 134: and shippers, 150 Dhamangaum at Rs. 132, and 250 Dhulia at Rs. 130 to 131.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,717	bales.
Wheat	21,539	cwts.
Linseed	16,293	,,
Rapeseed	5,172	,,
Gingellyseed	8,504	,,
Groundnuts	913	,,
Castorseed	3,039	,,
Rice	6,115	,,

EXCHANGE.—Rates have continued to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, some wire being reported done at 1s. 4 1-32d. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at the quotation, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3 16d. ,,
Francs	170½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 100⅜ and 100 7-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2 lower; Mofussil Press are Rs 5 higher. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,285 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
2½ per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	97½
Bar Silver	27½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PORTSAID, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburg, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ. MARCH 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived, here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

KARACHI, MARCH 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay, this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, from China, left Colombo, *en route* for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice FULTON and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Fir dismissal.

998—612-97—Ardashir H and D—Jorgowandas Pranjiwandas and others B J Jadavrao and another—Shamrao P
For hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.
930—341-35—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

561-97—Sorabji and J—Chishaji Arjun vs Padmanath Luxmoa and others—Tyabji D and Co.
593-98—Little and Co—William Berkmyre and others vs Tokersey Purshotum and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.
366-98—Captain and V—J A L Antao vs Ardesir Byramjee Limboowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V.
719-98—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebhramjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Vasram and another—Matuchai and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

19-99—In person a pauper—Narayon Rama vs Rayna Krishnajee and others—Thakor Das D G and H.
450-98—Janardhan and A—Mahalbai Purshotum vs Parakh Ambala Sarabhai—Bhaishanker and K.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Meey Adam Haje Mahomed and others—Payne G and S, and Bhaishanker and K.
146-98—Captain and V—Falmalbai and other vs Seyd Hassam and others—F P Pavri and Captain and V.
323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abaji Kalvey—K J Mantri.
465-98—Hiralal M and M—Mahomed Ebbrahim Fakir Mahomed vs Hajee Fakir Mahomed Goolam—Wadia and G
481-98—Pestonjee R and K—Kaikhushroo Hormasji Alpaiwalla vs Bai Aimai.
157-98—Elgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sedick Ellias and others vs Haji Abdulla Haji Abdul Sattar and others—Payne G and S, and Craigie L and O.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner Report.
635-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Badi Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Strabjee and J
To vary Commissioner's Report.
641-92—Tyabji D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Jaalya Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
LENTEN SERVICE.—FRIDAY, MARCH 17.
8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 14th March 1899 :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 11th March 1899	17,521,700
3 Amount remitted in excess of the Budget Estimate	1,521,700

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McCULLOCH—At Moorfields, Delhi, the wife of Dr H D McCulloch, of a son.
PETERSEN—March 17, at No. 52, Chowringhee, the wife of J C Delphin Petersen, of a daughter.
SEN—March 13, at Calcutta, the wife of P Sen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—GRAY—March 9, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, S J, C I E, Cyril Comuton Jackson, 5th B L I, fourth son of the late Rev Charles Bird Jackson, of Wold Newton Rectory, Lincolnshire, to Beatrix Clara, daughter of the late Walter Gray, Esq, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—March 12, at Barrackpur, from the effects of a fall from his horse, William James Chapman, aged 33 years.
WHEATLEY—March 11, at Allahabad, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of John Coel Wheatley, aged 58 years, 3 months and 20 days.
WINDSOR—At 32, Judges' Court Road, Alipur, Maud Reynolds Windsor, the wife of John Windsor C S, Burdwan, aged 30 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899.

THE Government of India is to be congratulated on taking legislative action to deliver the sugar industry of this country from the unfair competition of the bounty-fed produce of foreign States. The Imperial Government have been the helpless, if not the approving, spectators of the ruin of the once prosperous West India Islands through the ruinous competition of German, Belgian and French beet-sugar, sold in the United Kingdom at less than cost price, the loss being made good by the large bounties paid by those States to stimulate its production and export. The reason assigned for acquiescence in a system which spells ruin to the growers of cane-sugar in our own colonies is that it provides the British consumer with sugar at a saving of two millions sterling per annum, that being the amount of the bounties paid by the Continental Government to the exporters, who are thus enabled to undersell the more nutritive and wholesome cane-sugar. An additional motive assigned is that the manufacturers of preserves, sweet biscuits and the like, obtain the sugar used in their business at much less than they would otherwise have to pay for it, and that they are thereby in a better position to carry on their trade and make handsome profits. The impending bankruptcy of the West Indian Colonies having attracted attention, and the prospect of an agitation arising in those Islands in favour of annexation to the United States, so as to gain access to a favourable market protected by a high tariff from the intrusion of bounty-fed beet sugar, having emphasised the political danger of an attitude of absolute indifference, a Commission was sent out to inquire into the matter. The Chairman of the Commission reported that the Islands were undoubtedly suffering grievously from the ruin of their chief industry by the loss of the English market, from which they were driven by the baleful competition sustained by the subsidies of certain Continental States. The Chairman, Sir Henry Norman, recommended that the conditions should be equalised by the imposition of countervailing duties on foreign sugar imported into India. His two colleagues cautiously refrained from recommending that effective remedy, apparently influenced by a fear of the imputation of being indifferent to the interests of the British consumer. They contented themselves with recommending measures to extricate the colonies from their difficulties by doles from the mother-country. The Colonial Secretary, determined to take the line of least resistance, adopted this view, and in the result a sum, not an eighth part of the two millions sterling which Foreign Governments are content to pay to supply the British breakfast-table with cheap sugar, was voted last year for the relief of the suffering colonies. They, needless to say, are proportionately grateful. The troubles in Cuba which eventually led to the annexation of the Queen of the Antilles to the United States had their origin in the ruin of the sugar plantations by the competition of the bounty-fed beet sugar of the Continent, and the high tariff of the United States. Annexation removes this latter impediment so far as Cuba is concerned; it would do as much for the British possessions in those regions.

It has come to pass in these later years that the important sugar-cane industry in India has been threatened with the fate that has overtaken the sugar plantations in the West Indies. Sir James Westland, in moving on Friday last for leave to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, gave a masterly resume of the reasons justifying legislative action. In this country 3,000,000 acres are under sugar cultivation; 1,300 000 in the North-West and Oudh; 1,000,000 in Bengal, and 700,000 scattered through the rest of India. Cane cultivation, wherever it is practicable, is the most paying of all; the cultivators in Bareilly have a saying that sugarcane is to other crops what the elephant is to other beasts. It enables the tenant to pay the rent and to obtain advances that would not be forthcoming for less valuable crops. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce last year made strong representations to the Government as to the extreme importance of the productive interests connected with the sugar-cane cultivation, especially in the North-West and the Punjab, and the apprehensions caused by the closing of refineries, unable to stand the competition of the heavy imports of bounty-fed sugar. Prices were forced down below the paying point and there was a falling off in cultivation, that would become more serious when the cultivators came to realise that sugar-cane would no longer yield a profit. Sir Antony Macdonell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West and Oudh, made a thorough inquiry which enabled him to supply the Government of India with much valuable information, showing the urgency of taking action to save an important industry from extinction. Similar information came from the Punjab, the Berars, and other parts of the country. In the last three years there has been a fall in price of a rupee to a rupee and a-half as the average of eleven, twelve and thirteen rupees per maund; a fall sufficient to close the refineries and reduce the area under cultivation by some 400,000 acres—thirteen per cent. of the whole. The drop would have been more considerable but for the conservative habits of the cultivating class, who go on growing the crop they are accustomed to, even at a loss before they think of abandoning it. Besides a great many of them, according to the usual practice in Indian agriculture, have obtained advances for delivery of produce, and those obligations involved the necessity of continuing cultivation notwithstanding the ruinous fall in prices.

There is abundant evidence that the importation of bounty-fed sugar is, in the words of the Finance Minister, causing serious disaster. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West signalised the danger :—"The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction of the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach "—in those Provinces—"a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far reaching injury to landlords, tenants, and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugar-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants and thus cripple the resources of the landlords." The imports of sugar into India, from Germany and Austria went up by leaps and bounds after the imposition of a heavy countervailing duty in the United States closed that market to the Continental exporters. Last year two million hundredweight were imported, and in the ten months of this financial year the imports exceeded a million hundredweight. Of course it might be said, as it is in England, that it is an advantage to the community to obtain an abundance of cheap sugar, and that we have no right to complain if other nations pay a considerable portion of the cost of supplying us with sugar at a reasonable price. But it is only the comparatively well-to-do in this country who patronise the refined sugar sent us by Germany and Austria; the great mass of the population prefer the crude sugar. In England no native industry is adversely affected by the unrestricted imports of cheap sugar. The West Indies are undone, but Parliament will vote them some five or ten per cent. of the gain to the English consumer provided by the bounty of the foreigner. In India, as Sir James Westland has found no difficulty in showing, an important native industry is directly threatened; and the Government has come to the conclusion that if that industry is to be protected, it is necessary to take measures against bounty-fed importations. It is rightly held that such measures should be taken beforehand instead of waiting until all the refineries are closed and the ryots are so impoverished that they abandon the cultivation of the sugar-cane in despair. It is a step in the right direction and gives a lead to the Home Government which it will be wise to follow.

THE week's death-roll in the Bombay municipal area is officially returned at 2,312, equivalent to a death-rate of 143·57 per thousand per annum on the census population of 821,764, which may be taken roughly to represent the present population of the city. The total is considerably higher than the corresponding figures of last year, a fact which was not anticipated by many of the prophets who have sprung up since plague began. But it unfortunately happens that not only are there more cases, but the type is still very bad and the percentage of mortality just as high. The week's total exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by 175. In normal years the total mortality of this period was 518, a difference of nineteen hundred; but it is only admitted that plague carried off 1,074, which means the successful concealment and false registration of over eight hundred cases in the past week. The Saturday to Saturday returns show a total mortality of 2,444 against 2,312 in the Tuesday to Tuesday returns. In the former period 1,254 persons were attacked, of whom 369 were induced to go to hospital, the rest remaining in their houses. However, 1,599 dwellings were disinfected and 260 vacated, as many as 10,886 being inspected by the divisional officers. Of 1,254 attack discovered 1,109 died, the proportion of recoveries being comparatively insignificant. Under the heading measles 119 deaths are shown, the bulk of these, we understand, being in children about one year of age. Phthisis, remittent fever, affections of the respiratory organs and the nervous system are credited with abnormally high figures, and under them no doubt many cases of plague are masqueraded if we could but distinguish them. Byculla had far and away the highest record, the total fatal plague cases in the district being 111; Girgaum came second with 82, while fifties and forties are plentiful in the sectional reports. Upper Colaba, Esplanade, Walkeshwar, and the Nagpadas have single figures, the southern half of the Fort alone being free. The Special Medical Officer's summary of plague operations for the week ending March 4 shows that during the previous seven days the increase was widely spread, but a considerable decrease in the Umarkhadi, Dongri, Second Nagpada and Worli sections. At the same time 165 deaths were not traced.

According to Surgeon-Colonel Wilkin's calculations nearly twenty thousand people left the city during the week in excess of arrivals, reducing the population to about 815,000. The returns refer to a period far too remote to be of service by the time they appear in the *Government Gazette*, and another feature of the same returns is that they do not give a correct idea of the proportion of deaths to attacks. A foot-note explains that the total number of cases discovered is shown. If a man is discovered sick, he is entered as an attack, but if he subsequently dies he is not again entered as a death. Similarly, when the first intimation of a case is after the patient's death, he is entered as a death, but not also entered as an attack—a system of registration which at the best can but be misleading. The mofussil returns are as complete as formerly, though they too only refer to incidents a fortnight old. In the Kaira district passengers from Bombay were found to alight from the trains at Navli to avoid medical inspection at Anand. But measures are now being taken to prevent the practice which indulged in elsewhere has been the means of outbreaks in previously uninfected villages. In the Ahmednagar district Burudgav was newly infected, the cases occurring among the residents of the Maharwada of the village consisting of fourteen houses, which were all evacuated. The source of infection is not traceable. But this Maharwada is close to the Mahomedan block evacuated in February on account of an imported case from Bombay. Dharwar town continued free from plague up to the time of the report, inoculation having doubtless preserved the inhabitants. Of the present population 2,112 have been once inoculated, 3,000 twice inoculated, and 4,773 remain uninoculated. Of the first group 143 fell ill and 55 died. Of the second 44 only were attacked and 24 died, while among the third group 1,194 attacks were recorded, 933 cases proving fatal. In Hubli town similar results of inoculation are shown. Of 43,886 inoculated persons, 38,313 are second inoculations, and the present immunity from plague is remarkable. Among the Native States, Kolhapur had fewer attacks than in the previous week, but an equal number of deaths.

IN connection with our recent remarks on the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent it must be borne in mind that the expenses of the Contingent Regiments even while detached on field service in Burma in 1887-88 were paid for by the Berars and not by the British Government. There was, however, a certain saving to the Nizam, as furlough warrants, ammunition for the yearly course, and numerous other smaller items became unnecessary, so that the matter was as broad as it was long. An examination into the causes of the increase of pay between 1887-8 and 1896-7 shows the following to be the principal items: Extra compensation to cavalry, due to famine, Rs. 1,90,000; to infantry for the same reason, Rs. 1,60,000; extra cost of four British officers per regiment, Rs. 1,65,600; good conduct pay cavalry, Rs. 50,000; to infantry, Rs. 75,000; and the introduction of squadron and wing commands, Rs. 3,500—a total increase of close upon six and a-half lakhs of rupees. Of this sum it will be seen famine allowances account for over one-third, while the other items are a necessary expenditure to keep the force up to the requirements of the present day.

IN Australia the magistrates take a serious view of the cyclist who pockets his hands in lieu of grasping his handle-bars. A fine of twenty-one shillings was imposed on a rider guilty of this lese-safety in Australia, the other day. The *West End Magazine* somewhat irrelevantly, in defending the cyclist, says "it seems clear to the meanest intelligence that if he were riding with his hands in his pockets, he was perfectly capable of steering his machine without their aid." It does look like it, certainly, but the reasoning reminds us of the small boy who, when corrected for not wearing gloves when he went out, declared he *never* went out without them, and that they were always safe in his pocket. No doubt, it is best to lightly handle the bars, but while granting that a sharp fine of twenty-one shillings is rather a heavy punishment, it seems wise in the interest of the non-riding public to require that the cyclist should keep his hands in a more get-at-able place than the depths of his pockets in case of any sudden jerk or unexpected obstacle needing careful steering.

IT is notified that Mr. R. H. Macaulay has resigned his office as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

AT its meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Corporation considered the report of a committee of its body on the scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters, both surface and sub-soil. Sir George Cotton moved that the report be adopted; that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the expenditure recommended by the committee, and that the agricultural drain should be an open one; also that a copy of the report be sent to the Corporation, who should be requested to submit proposals for providing the funds through the Standing Committee in order to give effect to the recommendations of the drainage Committee. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, in opening the opposition, controverted the opinions of Sir George Cotton and of Mr. J. Willcocks, who supported them; and advocated the carrying into execution of the recommendations of the first committee on the subject. The debate has been adjourned until Monday.

THE Hon. Mr. Rees who represents Madras on the Viceroy's Council has been ordered home by a medical board for nine months. He probable leaves at the end of the present month.

CAPTAIN J. LLOYD T. JONES, M.S., I.M.S., has been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

CAPTAIN H. E. COTTERILL, British Infantry, has been appointed on plague duty at Satara.

CAPTAIN H. J. E. PURVIS, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Poona.

CAPTAINS H. E. PRITCHARD and A. P. D. C. Stuart, have been appointed on plague duty at Bombay.

LIEUT. J. A. STEWART has been appointed on plague duty in the Dharwar District.

MR. ROBERT S. STEWELL is gazetted as second Lieutenant of the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN FAIRCLOUGH, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is appointed Lieutenant, vice Robertson, resigned.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. FERRIS, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CAPTAIN W. HUDSON has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Poona and Kirkee during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, I.C.S., Acting District Judge Hyderabad, has been granted furlough for eighteen months.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have confirmed the appointment of Mr. M. Noma as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

THE appointment of Mr. C. Hummel as Commercial Agent for Brazil, at Bombay, is recognised subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

MR. J. GHOSAL, I.C.S., has been appointed President of the taluka local boards of Pen, Panvel, and Karjat, in the Kolaba district.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 14th March was 2,312, giving a death-rate of 143·57 per annum per thousand as against 133·70, the corresponding period of last year, and 62·26 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 185 died from fevers, 1,074 plague; 4, small-pox; 119, measles; 6, cholera; 1, leprosy; 152, phthisis; 64, diseases of the nervous system; 268, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 44, dysentery; 43, still-born; 51, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 60; Brahmin, 68; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 14, Hindu of other caste, 1,411; Hindu outcaste, 208; Musalman, 434; Parsee, 40; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 56; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 153 as against 116 the corresponding period of last year, and 215 the average over the past five years.

THE 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas arrived at Abbottabad from the Attock manœuvres on the 10th instant.

THERE was a new case from plague at the village of Gurchah on the 11th instant, and one death at Malpur.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the Baron-Daltonganj Coal Branch of the East Indian Railway.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway on the metre gauge, at the cost of the Cochin Darbar.

THERE were 13 cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Monday, and 14 deaths. The total number of plague cases reported since April 14 is 399, and the number of deaths, 332.

THE Nawab of Dir is now said to be convalescent. His recovery is fortunate, as preparations for the annual reliefs to Chitral are now being proceeded with. Dir, Swat and Bajour are reported quiet.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the commencement of so much of the work on the rest of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway (mile 26 to 60) as will not prejudice the question of gauge, which is still open.

SIR CHARLES PAUL, Advocate-General of Bengal, left Calcutta on Tuesday for England on three months' leave. The fact that no acting appointment is to be made, points to the probability of his resigning the post shortly.

IT has been decided that there is no objection to the families of officers employed with the Malakand Force, being permitted to reside at the Malakand. This concession is obviously limited, owing to the extent of accommodation available.

THE two companies of the 23rd Pioneers which have been doing garrison duty at Jhelum, probably rejoin their regimental head-quarters at Mian Mir at once, without waiting for the 22nd Punjab Infantry to arrive from the Kohat-Kurram line.

THERE is but little chance of immediate legislation on the subject of bankruptcy in India, as the Select Committee appointed to consider the old Bill have reported that it will have to be entirely recast. This will be a big business, to which possibly Mr. Raleigh may address himself in future.

REGARDING the Chamkanni prisoners who are being deported to India from the Kurram Valley, it has been decided to intern them until the tribe as a whole makes submission. The Khani Khel will probably come in now that they understand the nature of the punishment inflicted upon the sections nearest the Kurram border.

HARD times are in store for the Dublin jarveys whose ranks are already seriously thioned by the cheap and rapid electric cars. By midsummer all the lines will be finished, and then, says "New Ireland," farewell to the jovial jarvey of Dublin and all his witty rogueries and droll humour.

AN excellent idea has been put in operation by Mr Beerbohm Tree at her Majesty's Theatre. Placed conspicuously in front of the musical conductor's desk is a white tablet on which appears, visible from every part of the house as soon as the certain falls on each act, a notification of the length of the interval.

THE very latest thing which has been attempted is a game of billiards on bicycles. The story comes from America. Two Chicago gentlemen played a game of billiards, whilst mounted on bicycles. It is stated that the stakes were £500 a side, and the rules expressly forbid either player to rest his machine against anything whilst making his stroke.

THE Arcot-Ranipet branch of the Madras Railway, 6 1-2 miles long, will be inspected by the Government Inspector of Railways, prior to being opened for public traffic, on the 22nd instant. The line, if passed, will be opened for public traffic on the 28th idem. Now that the Ranipet distillery and sugar works have been closed, however, the amount of traffic that it will get will be extremely small, we should say.

CERTAIN mischief-makers in Calcutta have been circulating the report that the present mild policy with regard to segregation and isolation of plague cases will last only as long as the Viceroy is in Calcutta, and that with his departure steps will be taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to reintroduce last year's rules. There is absolutely not the least likelihood of any change being made, and the leaders of the native community should impress upon their fellow citizens the falsity of these reports.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 245 Hindus and 51 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 311; the death-rate being 35·7, and the mean for the ten previous years being 34·6. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox 1, measles 6, fever 37, dysentery 49, diarrhœa 12, and other causes 206. The following figures represent the total number of deaths in each of the various Divisions with the ratio per mille per annum.

IN the Madras High Court, on Tuesday morning, on the motion of Mr. E. B. Powell, the Government Pleader, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Benson admitted the appeal preferred by Government against the acquittal of the two accused in the Anantapore Coining Case, by Mr. Lewis Moore, late District Judge of Bellary. In moving for the admission of the appeal, Mr. Powell stated that Mr. Lewis Moore held that it would be impossible to make coins with the moulds discovered in the possession of the accused, but, as their Lordships would see from the specimens he produced, which had been cast in similar moulds, it was perfectly possible to do so.

NEWS reaches us from Jullundhar that three of the Railway Staff at the City Railway station have been arrested, viz., the assistant station-master, luggage clerk and a ticket collector on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating. It appears that a party of 120 coolies arrived at Jullundur City on the 9th from Africa and the Staff collected about Rs. 300 from them on account of excess luggage, of which only Rs. 7 were credited to Government. The men arrested were placed before the Magistrate, and Inspector Bridges applied for a remand to enable the police to complete their case. This was granted by the Court, and the enquiries are being made in the following district :—Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, and Gurdaspur, where the coolies have returned after completing their three years in Africa.

THE survey-party sent out by the Yunnan Company to examine the country beyond the Kunlon ferry, with a view to possible railway extensions into China, will not furnish their report for some months; but private letters go to show that they have had no easy task in making their reconnaissances, and that a certain amount of hardship has had to be undergone. One member of the party has died, but the rest are apparently equal to the strain imposed upon them, and there is no lack of energy on their part. The prospects of this Kunlon-Yunnan-fu railway scheme are far from roseate, but it is premature to condemn it until the reports of the surveyors are to hand. There is ample time before the Company to consider their project; for the line from Mandalay cannot reach Kunlon for two years at least, and consequently work cannot be begun until then beyond the Salween.

THE Queen has placed her salmon fishings in the Dee at the disposal of the Duke of York, who is expected to arrive at Abergeldie Castle from London for a fortnight's angling. The Duchess of York is going to the Riviera for a month with her aunt, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has just arrived in London from Germany.

MANY of those who casually visit Monte Carlo have not the remotest idea as to the extraordinary method and organisation of this unique establishment. A gentleman who has been many years in the South states that the croupiers are obliged to go through a certain daily drill in the manipulation of the roulette machine. All the younger hands as they come off duty in the rooms are obliged to practise for half an hour daily at a roulette machine which is kept for the purpose.

A WRITER for "Cassell's" has had a talk with Sir Wyke Bayliss respecting the possibility of earning a living by art. "There is no profession in which it is more difficult to make headway than in mine," Sir Wyke observed. "In this country there are perhaps 10,000 artists and a vast number of these find it woefully hard to live by their calling. It is a sad admission, but a true one, that he who proposes to devote himself to art must be prepared to live on bread and tears. That is his food. Unless he is lucky, he doesn't even get bread and butter."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

THE PEACE-STRENGTH CURTAILED.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In consequence of an adverse vote in the Reichstag, the German Government assents to fixing the effective peace strength of the army at 495,000 instead of 502,000, as demanded in the Army Bill mentioned by H. M. the Emperor at the opening of the Reichstag on 6th December last.

SUCCESS OF MR. RHODES' MISSION.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAIL THROUGH GERMAN TERRITORY.

MARCH 15.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has succeeded in his negociations with the German authorities to construct the Cape to Cairo telegraphs through German territory instead of via the Congo.

A similar arrangement for the railways is almost complete.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FILIPINOS DRIVEN INLAND.

The American troops at Manila have driven the insurgent Filipinos further back beyond the River Pasig.

MARCH 16.

The Filipino losses in the fighting near the River Pasig were 400 killed and 400 taken prisoners.

The casualties on the side of the American troops were slight.

DEATH OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALIST.

Mr. Macdonald, lately editor of the "Englishman," Calcutta, has died in London, from pneumonia.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived here, at 8 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left here, at 2 a.m. to-day.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE BARODA STATE.

CONVICTION OF THE RINGLEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VISNAGAR, MARCH 16.

Judge Sarangpani convicted fourteen of the persons accused of organising the serious disturbances at Pilwai, and sentenced the ringleader, Gambhirji, to imprisonment for life, and the rest to terms of imprisonment ranging from six to eleven years.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS PASSED.

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

At the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council to-day, the Rangoon Police Bill was passed, and the Council adjourned till November.

The following Bills were passed during the past session:—The Gambling Bill; the Military Police Bill; the Burma Ferries' Act Amending Bill; and the Rangoon Police Bill.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The number of plague cases in Calcutta is increasing gradually. Yesterday, there were 26 fresh ones, with 19 deaths, the general mortality being 105 against an average of 78.

SUCCESSFUL INOCULATION AT HUBLI.

NOTE BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

STRIKING FIGURES.

The Bengal Government publish a striking note showing the success which attended plague inoculation in Hubli last summer. The place contained 47,427 people, of whom 38,806 were inoculated. Amongst the 8,621 who escaped inoculation the plague death-rate was 113 per mille, while amongst the 38,806 inoculated it was only 2·1 per mille. In all 2,395 uninoculated died of plague within the four and-a-half months, while only 350 inoculated died.

Again, when the second inoculation took place, additional immunity, amounting to ten per cent., was conferred.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Jackson, 1st Devonshires, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, vice Lafone proceeding Home on leave.

Major-General Jennings, commanding at Oudh, has been granted eight months' leave Home on private affairs.

Mr. Scovell, Executive Engineer, Mari-Attock Railway, is, on relief, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Mr. Parkes, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is transferred to Bengal, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Connan, on furlough.

NATIVE CAVALRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

UMBALLA, MARCH 15.

Two matches in the semi-finals for the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament were played off on Wednesday afternoon before a fairly large assembly. The first game was between the 1st Punjab Cavalry, comprising Mr. Souter, Major Western, Mr. Taylor, and Duffedar Man Singh (back), and the 8th Bengal Cavalry comprising Mr. Cheyne, Captain Wimberly Major Rivett-Carnac, and Captain Chaplin (back). Umpires—Captain Crocker and Mr. Tuson. The Punjab Cavalry men laboured under a disadvantage in ponies, and they have hardly high-class practice at their headquarters. They could seldom make headway against the Bengal Cavalry's strong combination, and their hitting power was weak. For all that it was very sporting of them to come so far afield. At the conclusion of the game, which was a prolonged and defensive one for the Punjab Cavalry, the Bengal Cavalry won by seven goals and six subsidiaries to love.

The next game was between the 16th Bengal Cavalry, comprising Captain Moorhead, Major Howell, Mr Rivett-Carnac, and Captain Thornton (back), and the 18th Bengal Lancers, comprising Mr. Maxwell, Captain Chesney, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Jamadar Gul Nawaz Khan (back). Umpires—Major Younghusband and Mr. Wilson. This was a better game, but for the first half the Cavalry were mostly on the defensive, and after this they played up better, and more than once invaded the Lancers' territory, but the latter's back was very safe, and kept the invaders off his flags. For the Cavalry Thornton played a very good game, and Rivett-Carnac, when not harrassed, also did good service, but the Cavalry were weak in front in contrast to the free lances of the Lancers, who were always on the offensive. At the conclusion of time the Lancers won by six goals and one subsidiary to one goal. The final match on Friday between the 8th Bengal Cavalry and the 18th Bengal Lancers is likely to be a close game.

AUSTRALIAN MINTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

The London correspondent of the Ceylon *Times* telegraphs:—Mr. Hanbury states that if the Australian mints coin silver the Imperial treasury loses twenty thousand pounds. The scheme will be adopted on Australasia responding to certain proposals.

THE POPE AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Owing to Italy's opposition, the Pope has finally decided not to invite a Peace Conference.

M. BEAUREPAIRE.

M. Beaurepaire has challenged M. Beringer for accusing him of being a spy for the Court of Cassation and selling calumnies to newspapers.

BANGALORE POISON CASE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 15.

Mrs. Ede, wife of a Volunteer bandmaster, was taken in custody before the District Magistrate upon her own admission that she had administered a dose of oxalic acid to her husband. She confessed that she did so in consequence of his violent behaviour after a course of interference, and not with malicious intent. The husband was conveyed to the hospital very bad from the effects of poison, though not hopeless. The Magistrate directed Mrs. Ede to be under police surveillance.

ARRESTED AFTER SIX YEARS.

EXPECTED DISCLOSURES.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

A sepoy of the 4th Bengal Infantry is to be tried before the Sessions Judge, Etawah, on Wednesday next, on a charge of attempting, while on recruiting duty, the rescue of ex-constable Sukhari, who was captured by the police on January 18th last, after being in hiding for several years. Six years ago Sukhari shot a fellow constable and made off with two rifles and a quantity of ammunition. Government has retained a Lucknow barrister to defend the sepoy. Some interesting evidence regarding police methods is expected.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following Memorial to Government on the subject of telegraph rates to Europe:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th March, 1899

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Sir,—The principle of State aid to communications between parts of the Empire having recently received definite sanction from the institution of an Imperial penny postage, I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to renew the representations made to Government upon the subject of the Indo-European telegraphs.

2. If there were not, associated with the question of telegraphs, considerations foreign to the theory of posts, the official admission of the principle in regard to the latter might seem to remove all need of more than a simple request for the practical prosecution of that principle. For it is now an axiom that an Empire so dispersed as that of Britain can best mitigate the evils of dispersion by developing its means of communication.

3. Official support is ungrudgingly given to schemes designed to promote the better acquaintance of the English peoples and their subject races. But little evident progress has been made by the persons who for fifteen years have pointed out that no true mutual understanding can be attained until the Government shall have removed the cable monopolies which at present debar the inhabitant of one part of the Empire from timely and sufficient information respecting the acts and circumstances of the persons with whom he is invited to sympathise at the other side of the world.

4. While it is unfortunately difficult to measure the malign effects wrought by telegraphic disabilities upon the progress of mere civil relations, this Chamber has in previous correspondence had the honour to show that the exorbitant charges made for telegraphy between India and the mother country impose upon the foreign trade of the dependency a tax of one-quarter to one-half per cent. It need scarcely be added that such a burden is disproportionate both to the maximum gross profits of that trade and to the actual cost of the service.

5. During the last 23 years no effective reduction of tariff has been made in respect of telegrams from India to Europe; for the trivial gold reduction has been more than counterbalanced by the fall of silver. Yet in this period enormous strides have been made in the science and cheapening of electrical art. The rate per word from India to Shanghai has been reduced from Rs. 5-11-0 in 1896 to Rs. 1-14-0 at present. That to Japan has in the same period been reduced from Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 3-7-0. The charge per word from England to America is one shilling. The only lines of connection upon which the public are excluded from the full benefit of those improvements are of the resultant of economy are apparently those lines on which, as they bind the Empire together lowness of rates is of especial importance.

6. In view of the preponderant importance of commercial interests both to the State and to the community, and in view of the obvious inference that charges which can be shown to press so severely upon trade and industry must retard progress, the foregoing considerations in the opinion of my Committee would by themselves justify a prompt and courageous assumption and development by Government of the cable routes for behoof of the nation, and a righteous exercise of the Postmaster-General's prerogative in respect of landing rights to compel a reduction of Indo-European rates to something like six pence per word. That sum represents the aggregate of the charges over the various sections of the Indo-Russo-German route, plus an estimate for the intervening unbedistributed territory.

7. The Governments controlling the foreign sections of that route manifest a distinctive comprehension of the importance of cheap internal communication. Their rates are accordingly low; and it would probably be necessary to allow some enhancement as profit to those Governments upon alien messages in transit. But the Government in question would be quick to see in the access of all the Indian telegraph traffic a means towards saving in their own service, and to recognise a source of profit in the continuous increase of volume which would, as this Chamber has often contended, be induced by lowness of rates. The actual charge to the Indian customer would therefore probably be very little above the said ideal sum of six pence per word; and it has been shown by experience that at a shilling a word the service would be not only solvent but profitable. The trivial reductions hitherto made in the charges have been largely illusory and wholly incapable of inducing any considerable expansion of traffic; but the four per cent. falling off in the "Private and Commercial" traffic recorded in the new Report of the Indo-European Department leaves no doubt as to what must be the ultimate effect of the present policy. A four-shilling rate not only shuts out all mere private customers, but drives economy to the exercise of ingenuity in the elaboration of word-saving codes.

8. I am further to submit that under modern conditions it is necessary that Imperial communications should be not only perfected but safe-guarded. More than one incident in recent years has brought out the fact that contingencies may rapidly arise in which national salvation will depend upon our communications, and that these may be rendered useless in an hour by that violence or conspiracy from which no international law or treaty affords effective protection. I am to represent that the time is gone when reliance might safely be placed upon any telegraph system passing under the control of nationalities with which Britain might find itself in conflict. And I am to beg that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to move His Excellency the Viceroy in the matter, to the end that the Government of India may address itself resolutely and without loss of time to the making of exclusively British cables to India, which cables, working at cost rates in the interests of the community, will induce a continuous increase in the volume of traffic to the profit of the service, the advantage of the country's commerce and the consolidation of national unity.

9. And I am to say in conclusion that if the Government of India be not prepared at present to engage in the construction of a cable or of cables the control and protection of which by England would be assured in time of war, it remains, in the opinion of my Committee, of the utmost importance, that, for the purposes of commercial expansion in time of peace, steps be taken without loss of time to complete either that route through Afghanistan which may become more practicable by virtue of the confidence subsisting between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Amir or the alternative route through Persia.—I have, etc.,

FREDERICK NOEL PATON, Secretary.

A. ABERCROMBIE, Chairman.

I

INTRODUCTION.

I AM about to present a brief and popular description of the House of Commons as it is has been during recent years and is likely to be in the immediate future.

Before doing so, however, it may be well for me to remind my readers of the claim I have to attempt such a task as this. In other words, what is my practical and personal knowledge of the house of Commons? Well: I was there for ten years, that is from 1885 to 1895. During that decade excepting autumnal intervals of travel, I gave my whole time and thoughts to Parliament. I attended every sitting from its beginning to its end. I saw everything and heard everything almost without exception. I was present in almost every division—in round numbers I voted in about three thousand divisions—I always heard the question put by the Speaker before we proceeded to divide upon it, and in every instance I formed my own notion regarding its merits. If in any case I was not present in a division—it was not one in a hundred—the cause was either casual illness, or attendance on obligatory duty in the School Board for London, of which I was the Financial Member. Nor did the work end here. I took a full, perhaps even more than a full share, in that Committee work which is one of the heaviest burdens which a parliamentarian has to bear. I served on several Select Committees whose proceedings were protracted over many weeks—of one of these, a peculiarly laborious one, I was chairman. I was more than once Chairman of Private Bill Committees, for the trial of lengthy and complicated cases in which leaders of the Parliamentary Bar were practising on both sides. I was always a member of the Public Accounts Committee, and for two busy years its chairman—all which necessarily afforded me a complete insight into Parliamentary Finance. I was always a member of one of the Grand Committees on which the House had delegated the work of the Committee stage for Bills which were referred to it, and these were many. Moreover, my decade was as arduous and troublesome a one as was ever passed by the House of Commons. It comprised the fiercest, the most persistently waged, the most long drawn-out contests of our generation—all most suggestive and instructive to a student like me of Parliamentary affairs. One consequence, among many others, of this was the protection and extension of the regular sessions and a frequency of autumn sessions—so that during my decade the average time annually given to sittings and to the business of the House, must have been considerably greater than in previous equal periods.

A PRIVATE MEMBER'S OPINIONS.

I am thus entitled and able to speak confidently regarding the realities of the House of Commons. My decade embraced three Parliaments, and three General Elections. Thrice I saw a new House assembled, and an old House dissolved. Four times I took my part in the election of a new Speaker. What I have to say, however, must be from my own point of view, and from that only. My view is that of a private member taking a constant part in the Parliamentary work. After all that is the view which is the most interesting to those who wish to know the Commons as they are. I never was in Office, and consequently never sat on the Front Bench, though my seat on the green benches was immediately behind it. Any description of things as they would appear from the Front Bench must necessarily touch on statesmanship, which though connected with it, is not comprised in the scope of these articles. I was, and am, a Conservative, but the fact of my belonging to a party—which is unavoidable under the conditions of Parliamentary life—will not affect the impartiality and trustworthiness of my account, because the topics do not relate to policy or to the principle of party but to the practice of Parliament. They relate to customs and habits common to all parties, and followed equally whichever party may happen to be in power. Certainly it was my ambition, even before entering on an arduous career in the East, to sit some day in the House of Commons. Besides taking my share, as a unit, in the labours and responsibilities of a great nation, I wanted to witness and to learn all that may be seen and learnt inside the walls of the Commons. Having got there with all the usual difficulty, I was very anxious to stay there at least for several years and several Parliaments. Having been permitted to do this I quitted the House in satisfaction and contentment, quite voluntarily; giving up a safe seat and leaving a fine majority behind me in my constituency. Thus, although my account will not I hope be unduly tinged with optimism, it will necessarily be cheerful, relating to a retrospect which makes me feel thankful for all that I was able to do and to learn, and well rewarded for all the toil and the sacrifices I had to endure on this account.

THE NATION AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

My conclusion is—subject to correction by those who think otherwise—that there is nothing in the British Empire better worth knowing for a Briton, than the House of Commons at Westminster. Such knowledge is the summary, almost the sum total of very many branches of human study. It contains the acquirements necessary for self-discipline and self-command. It requires the observation of many essential parts of human nature. No doubt the House of Commons is often disparaged now-a-days, quite unduly. That is to say, its salient superficial faults are derided while its solid deep-lying merits are but too often forgotten. With all respect to the public, I submit that it must ever be a bootless, as well as an unthankful, proceeding for any part of the English people to deride or disparage the Commons of Britain. For the House of Commons is just what the people choose to make it. If the popular voice objects to certain things in the conduct of the House they will be gradually overcome. If the constituency by its own warnings deprecates certain things in the conduct of its representative, they will speedily disappear. Indeed I shall have hereafter to shew that some faults, popularly attributed to the members at large are really due to the action and influence of certain constituencies or certain sections in the constituencies generally. If ever we denounce the House of Commons we are really denouncing ourselves. Such denunciation would really be a confession of national faults and shortcomings, though probably not so intended by those who make use of it. To say that the House of Commons is without faults would be as much as to say that the British nation is faultless—which would be absurd. British citizens and electors may be assured that—after every drawback and deduction for defects and shortcomings, their House of Commons is really good, thoroughly trustworthy, sincerely anxious to do its duty in all respects and all round to those whom it represents. Considering the extreme importance of the subject to all our patriotic interests, it is needful for the electors at large not only to read the Parliamentary debates—which is done either in summary or in detail—with some regularity, but also to ascertain the time-honoured rules of the House and the condition under which they are applied, the methods by which the Members have to work, the ways in which they bring the influence and weight of their constituents to bear upon the deliberations and the decisions of the Assembly. The more closely this enquiry is made the nearer insight is gained, the more clearly will the merits of the Assembly appear, in it debates, its divisions, its enquiries by the various committees. Furthermore large changes have in my time come about, in the system of the House, gradually or quickly, for better or for worse, Still the House is the safe depository of the interests of the Empire, and regarding all evils and abuses, is still, and ever has been, the Grand Inquest of the Nation.

IMPORTANT REFORMS.

When in 1884 the Franchise was given to the labourers in the country as it had been already accorded to the artisans in the town, and when the constituencies were sub-divided in view of a redistribution of seats throughout the country, in order, that the electors in every locality might make their wishes more immediately and directly felt—when, further, the access to Parliament was greatly cheapened for candidates, the maximum expense being everywhere fixed by law—it was often predicted that there would be a marked deterioration in the quality of the members and in the "personnel" of the House. It was apprehended that under the new system humbler men than previously would become candidates, and that the choice of the electors would fall on such men generally in preference to others,—inasmuch as the purely democratic element would prevail in every constituency. Now has this apprehension been in any degree justified by the result? There can be no doubt whatever as to the answer to such a question, inasmuch as five General Elections have taken place, five times has the House of Commons been composed and re-composed under this system since 1884. The proportion of humble men in respect to resources and social status has certainly increased in the House, and that is not at all regrettable, inasmuch as personal representation of certain important classes has been secured. One disturbing element, namely the Irish Nationalists, has been fully doubled; that may or may not be regrettable, according to the view which may be taken but which is not to be discussed here; it is, however, deeply regretted by many English people. Nevertheless, let the composition of the House be taken on the whole; let the names of the members be looked at one by one in any Parliamentary guidebook, that by Dod or by Vacher, or other. Then it will be found that the composition of the House has not deteriorated in comparison with the predecessors elected before 1884. On the contrary it will be seen to have actually improved, as being more representative than ever of the intellect, the learning, the science, the imperial experience, the businesslike capacity of the nation.

INTERESTS IN PARLIAMENT.

There may in former days have been what was called "a landlord's Parliament." No such thing would be possible now-a-days; but the landowing interest, the county gentleman's party, the agricultural knowledge, are large ly, indeed fully represented. The legal profession, always of great consequence in a complex civilisation like ours, deserves adequate representation, which indeed it receives in more than a full measure, (the reason being that the Government has very often, perhaps even generally, selected men from the Commons for judicial status and preferment; consequently most of the justly ambitious barristers seek to enter the House). The Railway interest is of recognised importance; it is so fully represented in the House that complaints have perhaps erroneously, declared it to possess over representations Consider the great business classes; the heads of firms of enterprises, of industries, of banks, in every great centre of the Kingdom,—not only in the City of London, but everywhere, at home and abroad, and it will be seen that each and all of them have members in the House. The cheapening of electoral expense by law, securing on the one hand a reasonable chance for every man of moderate competency, on the other hand providing an open door for men of no means of their own, or men for whom no means would be subscribed—has had one distinctly beneficial effect. It has enabled retired Governors from India and the Colonies, Army and Navy men, administrators of many kinds who had served the Empire beyond the seas, men of science, of historic lore of literary renown, to enter the Commons. This has placed at the disposal of the house a mass of unrivalled knowledge—only to be gained in danger and in the very stress of affairs—regarding the concerns of a world-wide Empire, and that too in days when expansion in all directions is confronting us with momentous problems, where in the great Powers of Europe are concerned. This too has imbued the House with much of the highest and most varied culture of the age. Happily the Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland are still represented in the House, and so maintain the influence of trained intellect in the councils of the nation. Thus let any enquirer take name by name alphabetically in the list of any House of Commons elected since 1884—that is under the new system. He will perceive the muster roll of men eminent in science in literature, in travel, in research, in imperial knowledge, of every country in the British Empire of within the British sphere of influence. He will realise the vastness and variety of information thus comprised in the representation of the people. And this knowledge he would find reflected in the debates if he fully listened to them. He will also notice very many names already celebrated in contemporary annals and probably destined to become historic. Further, he will observe how many noble and aristocratic names are there, how many scions of the ancient county families—showing how many democratic constituencies prefer candidates whose antecedents are illustrious for whose families are popularly known. In my time it used to be said that there was no subject (save alone theology) under the sun, no branch of human knowledge, in which we could not find some member or other who would make a speech of authority. In all these respects a comparison may be challenged between the Houses elected since 1884, and those elected before that time, I am sure that in catholic comprehensiveness the later Houses are wholly superior to the former—as indeed they ought to be.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE Gosport Magistrates the other day dismissed a police summons against a doctor who rode a bicycle on the footpath on the ground that a medical man called to an urgent case had a legal right to take the shortest way.

GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

SEMI-FINALS.

THE semi-finals for this cup were played on Wednesday afternoon, and the matches were between Ransome vs. Reid, and Back vs. Greig. Both matches were played at the same time, but the greater interest was shown in the Ransome-Reid game, and the first set was interesting from every point of view. Ransome having first service, he began a little uncertainly. In fact both players began rather stiffly; but once they warmed to the game, some very pretty play was witnessed. Ransome was playing too much for the side lines, while his active opponent contented himself with a steady game. Reid went ahead almost from the start, and reached five games to three by some very safe, well-judged strokes, Ransome at times eliciting the applause of the spectators by some brilliant hard driving. Each player in turn also put in some pretty volleys. With the game called at 5-3 in favour of Reid, things looked bad for Ransome, but he played up grandly, and amid much excitement the games were called five-all! Five all and Ransome's service. It looked as though the game and set ought to be a gift for the server, but Ransome's dashing services were inaccurate, while his opponent's returns were well placed and of a capital length. Thirty-forty against the server, and then a capital rally ended in favour of Reid, who thus won the first set at (6-5). Ransome, who has, we hear, been out of sorts, was feeling or rather looking the worse for the hard game, and the betting was certainly odds on Reid. Reid opened with the service and won the first game. Ransome won the second and thus brought matters level. From here Reid, who was not playing such a taking game as his opponent, had matters his own way, and won the next three games without much trouble. Ransome made another effort and secured the sixth game, but the next two going to Reid, he won the set and match by 6-5, 6-2.

I should be sorry to say that the best man won, yet at the same time I do not think that Ransome is a better tournament player than Reid. The former has the more powerful service, and the more powerful returns, and is very much more ambitious than in placing down the side lines and in smashing from mid-courts. The latter is a very sound player and will be a difficult man to beat. He possesses some very good strokes, keeps a capital length, and seizes the opportunity of smashing when it occurs. His service is distinctly weak in speed, but we are not sure that he does not do well to spare himself the extra exertion that a severe service entails. His first services are well placed and near the service lines, which after all is the great point. It was a good game, for the gallery and spectators were disappointed when they only had a couple, instead of 3 games to watch.

The other game in this round was between Back and Greig, and was a rather one-sided affair, Greig winning by 6-3 and 6-2. The match opened with a capital rally to Grieg's opening service, and several long rallies took place in the first three games, which all fell to Greig. Back then won the next two, making 3-2 against him, but Grieg chiefly through forcing tactics put the next two to his credit, making the score 5-2 in his favour. Back made an effort and secured a game to one stroke, then after a stubborn fight game and set were scored to Greig: 6-3 The second set opened tamely. Back in endeavouring to pass his opponent at the net shot wide of the side lines time after time, while Greig pounded away and played an aggressive game. The score was again two-all; but from this point Greig rushed off with the next four games, winning set and match by 6-3 and 6-2. I fancy the result was generally anticipated. But all the same the sailor man was not at his best. His returns were weaker than usual, while he tried to place too close to the side lines, always a risky game unless it's your "day-on," and the fair goddess that inspires one's play is on one's side and hates the other fellow.

Greig was not really extended, and perhaps this accounts for many strokes thrown away. He has matters his own way, and was particularly strong with his backhand strokes, which went wide of Back's hand! He was not volleying with great accuracy, losing several strokes when the whole court was open to him.

We are looking forward to a keen struggle for the finals between Greig and Reid; opinion is much divided as to who will win. It is a curious fact that last year these two same men were left in for the finals for this same cup. I don't remember the actual games, but think Greig won by two sets to nil. However, since then Reid has improved his game, while the other little man seems in good form too. Let us hope they are both in their best form, and let the best man win. I am told they are drawn against each other in the first round of the next Tournament, so the beaten man to-day may have his revenge next week. He can console himself with that as he wanders towards the Bar when the game is over.

UMPIRE.

THE RAJAH OF PAROUN.

NEW CHIEF INSTALLED.

THE Rajah of Paroun, a small independent State in Central India, died last January, the result of a fall from his horse. This little State, almost forgotten nowadays, should be better known to the world at large on account of its historic associations. The grandfather of the late Rajah was the man who delivered the great Tantia Topi into our hands. Tantia Topi hunted from spot to spot by the avenging troops hot on his trail took refuge with the then Rajah of Paroun, who sent word secretly to Sir Richard Meade of Tantia's whereabouts and then proceeded to make Tantia Topi and his followers gloriously drunk. When Sir R. Meade arrived with two squadrons and surrounded the revellers, the task of capture was an easyone, Tantia Topi, making no effort to escape or to fight, struggled to his feet and abused every one, especially his host, who however vigorously denied all knowledge of the act of treachery. The Government of India granted the Rajah of Paroun a pension of a thousand rupees a year in recogaition of his assistance in the capture of Tantia Topi, and this pension has descended from father to son to the present day.

The eldest son of the late Rajah, a lad of reven years, was officially recognised and installed on the throne of his father, on the 9th instant, by Colonel Newill, Resident at Gwalior, assisted by Messrs. Taylor and Judd, Engineers in Chief of the Loone-Bara Railway. The ceremony was most splendid and impressive, and not likely to be soon forgotten by those who were lucky enough to witness it. During the minority of the present Chief the State will be managed by a selected Kamdar, under the control of the Resident at Gwalior.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Hired Transport Dilwara is expected in Bombay, to-day, with drafts for different regiments, consisting of 53 officers, 11 ladies, and 1 child, 4 warrant officers, 1,167 non-commissioned officers and men, 50 women, and 56 children. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m., the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers, and 200 men, under a field officer, will leave the ship's side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The troops will be landed in the Sassoon Dock and conveyed by three troop trains. The first to Deolali will start at 6-5 p.m., with 10 officers, 411 men, 20 women, and 15 children, and all families of troops. The second train will start for Deolali at 6-35 p.m. with 8 officers and 311 men. The third train for Poona (Ghorpuri) will start at 7-30 p.m., with 5 officers, 209 men, 6 women, and 6 children.

THE amount of suicide in Paris is appalling. It is mostly with young people under twenty, and the favourite means is a brazier of charcoal. Five young women of the labouring class dined together in a restaurant, and then enclosed themselves in a room which they sealed up hermetically, and sat down round a brazier of charcoal and died. The immediate cause is said to be that these young women despaired of finding husba...

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LINGAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MARCH 6.

THAT double titled man, General Ahmed Khan, Admiral of the Persian Navy, has once more been upon the war path. It will be remembered that last summer the Arab Sheikh Mohamed bin Khalifa, whose forefathers have ruled over Lingah and the vicinity for many years, but whose father had been ousted from his territory by trickery on the part of the Persians, made a sudden rush and re-established himself at Lingah. On that occasion, the Derya Begi in the Persepolis proceeded to that place, presumably to oust him if possible. The Sheikh had a large following however, and it was shrewdly suspected that the Persepolis had little or no ammunition for her Krupp guns, so the Derya Begi contented himself with squeezing as much money as possible out of the Sheikh, and delayed taking action until a more favourable opportunity. Rumour has often during the interval which has elapsed led us to believe that active operations were about to be undertaken in order to achieve the desired end. When some weeks ago, the Derya Begi actually left with a few troops, one naturally expected to hear of some decisive steps being taken. Last mail brought the long looked for news, and it appears the Derya Begi has carried out his plans with skill and promptitude. When last we heard of the expedition, it had halted at a place called Asloo, about one hundred and sixty miles from Bushire, with the avowed intention of collecting more troops for the projected attack upon Lingah. While employed upon this necessary preliminary, the Derya Begi despatched the Persepolis to Liogah, in order to find out the strength of the Arabs, and also to squeze some money out of the Sheikh. Upon the arrival of the Persepolis the Sheikh was interviewed and told that if he complied with the wishes of the Derya Begi he would be left in peace. It was also given out that the Persepolis was afterwards going to Bunder Abbas to collect the customs dues, and would then return to Bushire. Somewhat suspicious, but trusting to the soothing effect that ready money would have on the rapacious Persians the Sheikh paid 12,000 krans, only to find that he had been deceived, for the Persepolis returned full speed to Asloo. Naturally a feeling of disquiet took possession of the Sheikh and his followers, and preparations were made to resist the Persians by force, a body of men being thrown out about twelve miles in order to get in touch with the Persians as soon as possible, as it was thought probable that the attack would be made by land.

Lingah is the largest and best built town on the whole Persian seaboard, nearly all the houses being of stone and the streets being fairly clean. The bazaars are large—also built of stone,—and the fort is both capacious and capable of offering effectual resistance to an enemy unprovided with ordnance. The trade is large and flourishing, mostly with great Britain or British India, although the Germans are making a determined attempt to obtain a footing. The inhabitants of the place are of the usual Gulf-port varities, Arab, Persian, Seedie, Indians, etc. Roughly speaking the town is divided into halves, the eastern being inhabited by Arabs, their slaves, and dependents, who are by religion Sunnis; the western half being populated by Persians, who are all Shiahs. Naturally, therefore, the western portion of the town was in sympathy with the expected attack, while the Eastern portion was antagonistic to it, and entirely in the pay and confidence of the Sheikh. These details will make the readers to follow the incidents of the attack more easily. About two or three o'clock in the morning of the 2nd of March, the Persepolis arrived off a quiet sketch of coast line about six or seven miles west of Lingah, and 700 troops were quickly and quietly landed. So successfully was this performed, that the Arab outposts knew nothing of it till the Persians were close to them, and after a short skirmish they retreated on Lingah, closely pursued by the Persians. In this skirmish about six men were killed. The Arabs were thrown into such a state of panic by this reverse, that nearly all of them—and they were estimated to number about 2,000—ran away leaving only about 150 to repel the Persian advance. The Sheikh with this small force shut himself up in the fort, and as this was well provisioned, and he was supplied with large quantities of ammunition, it was expected that he would be able to offer a strenuous resistance. But the Sheikh found that he had to deal with a factor which had not entered into his calculations, for shortly after daylight the Persepolis appeared about three miles out sea, and commenced firing with her Krupp guns. At this time those on board the ship were evidently afraid of the rifle fire from the shore. For although all the shots fell a long way short of the fort, no endeavour was made to bring the ship any close in. About eleven o'clock after firing close upon sixty shells, the Persepolis ceased firing, and anchored. In the meanwhile the Persians had encountered little or no opposition on entering the town, and had captured the streets, fighting towns and bazaars, as far as the fort. The houses in the vicinity of the fort were all occupied by Persian troops, and a brisk intercharge of rifle firing was kept up. The loss of life was comparatively trifling, perhaps averaging one man for every 1,500 shots expended.

During the morning and early afternoon no change occurred, the rapidity of the fire did not slacken perceptibly, nor did either side rashly become exposed to fire. About four o'clock a steamer was seen approaching, which turned out to be H. M. S. Sphinx. This ship had been carrying out her annual rifle firing at a place called Basidu, nearly twenty-five miles away, when the firing at Lingah being heard she left in order to find out what was going on. When the Persepolis saw what the strange vessel was, she immediately hove up her anchor and steamed close in towards the fort and re-commenced firing, evidently considering that her good name as the sole representative of the Persian Navy was at stake. This time the aim of her gunners was comparatively good, as they succeeded in hitting the fort on several occasions; the shots did little damage, however, as there did not appear to be much force in their explosion. This bombardment was continued up to sunset, when it was compelled to cease owing to the inability of the Persians to disclose the whereabouts of friends and foes.

Immediately on the arrival of the Sphinx, Captain Phillipps landed a party of bluejackets under a Lieutenant in order to look after British interests, and afford protection to any British subjects who were in need of it. The Derya Begi on being visited assured the British that he was able to look after their subjects, but knowing the character of the men under his command—many of whom were the very Tangistanis whose riots kept Bushire in a state of ferment during two winters, and whose deeds of bloodshed and robbery have often been recounted in these columns—and knowing that there is no discipline whatever amongst them, it was deemed advisable by Captain Phillipps to post a guard at the house of the native British Agent. With the advent of darkness, the interchange of fire between the fort and the surrounding houses in which the Persians were posted, slackened considerably, and all the streets and bazaars were entirely deserted, the Persians all lying flat on the roofs of the houses and having the doors of the houses locked and barred. When the moon rose, the Persepolis took advantage of the increase of light to fire an occasional shell, and from that time till dawn the firing was kept up with great spirit. During the night the Persians brought up a couple of old field guns, and taking advantage of the cover afforded by the walls of a godown, placed them in a good position to blow a hole in the walls of the fort. They fired several shots from these guns, and lost about six men whilst doing it. Then, not finding the effect commensurate with the cost, they waited for daylight. When at length daylight appeared, the Persepolis closed to within about a quarter of a mile of the fort, and fired her guns as fast as they could be loaded and aimed. As before, the aim was wretched, and on the few occasions when her shells were well directed, they passed through the walls, doing little damage and burst some distance instead. The Persian troops also redoubled their efforts, and the fusillade was tremendous for some time. Then it dawned upon the Persians that their fire was not being returned from the fort, and it was determined to blow the gates in and rush the place. A gun was thereupon run close up to the gates, fired, and the way was clear for the hundreds of Persians troops—as well as the natives of Lingah who had armed themselves in anticipation of this event,—who immediately swarmed all over the fort. Not a soul was discovered in the place, and it was asserted that the Sheikh and majority of the gar-

rison had managed to ship out before daylight, leaving a few Arabs only to cover their retreat. These had also managed to slip out quietly without being observed. The fort appeared little the worse for the large number of shells that had been fired at it, and it appeared as if it could have held out for months—if the defending had not been demoralised by the bursting of the occasional shells which struck the fort.

As soon as the fort fell, all the Persians, drunk with success, scattered far and near in order to obtain any loot which might fall into their hands. The Persian quarter of the town was gaily decorated. For if the owner of a house did not possess a flag to hoist over his house, he took the brightest coloured article of clothing he and his wife possessed and hoisted it in lieu. This quarter was not much frequented by the soldiers, until they had obtained loot, when they brought it to the house of their compatriots for safe keeping. Loud wailing was heard from the Arab quarter, partly on account of the men who had been killed, and partly on account of the looting which was taking place. Soon after the fort fell, Captain Phillips of the Sphinx landed and walked through the bazaars, and afterwards visited the Derya Begi in his new quarters in the fort, and reminded him that it was necessary that the prorperty of British subjects should be respected.

It is very hard to say how many on both sides were killed and wounded, but probably the number would amount to nearly fifty. Surgeon Julius of H. M. S. Sphinx landed and attended the wounded who were brought to him, but the majority were simply carried away and left to look after themselves.

During the day the Derya Begi visited several of the more prominent members of the Persian community resident in Lingha: he gave out that his departure would shortly take place, and that he only intended to remain long enough to 'settle' the customs, and install a new Governor. This delaration was not cordially received, as it is reported that the Sheikh has not fled very far, but is engaged in rallying his scattered forces and the Persian inhabitants are afraid that if the Derya Begi leaves, the Sheikh will return and take a terrible revenge on those who did not espouse his cause. Probably their fears are powerless. For it is unlikely that the Arbs will have much inclination to fight for some considerable time.

On the 4th of March the upward bound mail steamer Kilva arrived, but learning of the unsettled state of the town, and knowing that no responsible custom authorities were established, her captain deemed it inexpedient to land any cargo, and left almost immediately. In the course of the morning, after withdrawing the force of blue jackets from the Agency, H. M. S. Sphinx also left, returning either to Baridu, or proceeding to Jask. It seems rather a pity that this affair did not take place a few days earlier, so that H. M. S. Eclipse, which recently visited this port, could have been present at Lingah. Still it is a matter for congratulation that one of our men-of-war was present, by this means keeping up the record for ubiquity which they already possess in those parts.

The Derya Begi undoubtedly laid his plans well and carried them out very successfully. If the Persian Government possessed many men of his ability and determination, they might get in a chance for the regeneration of the country. Unfortunately, he is the last, or nearly the last, of his kind, and it is doubtful if his Government appreciates him.

MUSCAT, MARCH 11.

H. M. S. Eclipse called here on her return from the Gulf to Bombay, but finding everything quiet proceeded on her voyage almost immediately. His Highness the Sultan has issued a notice to the inhabitants of Sur who were sailing their dhows under the French flag, informing them that as they are his subjects, in future he commands them to trade under his own flag and not under that of any foreign nation. It is extremely doubtful if they will take any notice at all of this proclamation, as they have latterly set his authority at nought, and have even gone so far as to turn his representatives out of the place by force of arms. This notice, at any rate, shows that the Sultan is at present willing to meet the British views as much as possible, but whether his complaisance is likely to last when once he recovers his subsidy is another matter. It is reported that he failed to keep one of the clauses of his agreement with the British Government. This clause enacted that a certain Abdul Aziz should not be received by H. H., and it was discovered that H. H. was allowing him to visit him by night. On being remonstrated with, H. H. undertook to comply with the agreement, and has, up till the present, kept his word. Great difficulty is experienced by his Highness in carrying on the government, as he is absolutely without any money or means of obtaining any, as, owing to previous imprudence, he is deeply in debt, and cannot now obtain advances from any one. The stress of poverty is keenly felt by the poorer members of the household, the troops, and the various menials employed by H. H. and their murmurs are loud and deep. Much unrest is also reported from the interior, and the folly of his Highness's former procedure is now becoming manifest. Formerly the tribes in the interior—who have often threatened to attack Muscat, and on several occasions have kept their word—were kept quiet by the payment of large sums of money; but now the Sultan cannot pay this money any longer, they are becoming very unsettled, and it is not at all improbable that when they paid no money forthcoming, they will throw off the very slight fealty which they now profess. This would simply mean that the condition of the interior would be slightly more disturbed than usual. A tremendous storm of hail and rain, accompanied by wind, lightning and thunder, burst over the town early this morning; the rain was badly needed as all the wells were getting dry.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra deserves the thanks of the travelling public of Bombay. His questions in the Legislative Council's meeting, the other day, respecting inadequate accommodation, etc., in Railway trains during the present troubled time have added a fresh leaf to the cluster of public renown which he so deservedly enjoys now. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent is reported to have said in answer to the first query that "overcrowding is apparently due to the fact that a large number of passengers prefer to travel by certain trains only and by no other trains." I do not believe the Hon'ble member meant to say that passengers travel by so-called certain trains for fancy's sake; but granting for argument's sake that they do, yet the Railway authorities cannot shake off the duty of providing sufficient accommodation in such trains, which the passengers, as is alleged, prefer to travel by. The truth is, sir, that certain morning up and evening down trains are overcrowded as they suit the passengers well to go to and return from their respective avocations. The passengers acknowledge with thanks the boon granted by putting extra local trains, but what they complain is the inadequacy of room which could be met to some extent if the lower class passengers are put in higher class in case of short accommodation in the former which is refused at present when the station's staff are appealed to and if anyone in such a case travel by higher class than the one for which he holds his ticket, he is doomed to pay the difference. No one can have any real idea of the inconvenience experienced by the passengers unless he has undergone it. But some idea be formed from the fact that not less than sixten persons are being pecked in one compartment having the carrying capacity of ten persons only. I am an old pass-holder of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., and the above is a daily common occurrence before my eyes. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will give their kind attention to the grievance laid before them for redress.—Yours, &c.,

D. S. DAJEE.

MR. MAX O'RELL describing an American dinner which was interrupted by rum sherbet and an interval for rest before the attack was resumed, exclaims—"When in thirty or forty years we tell our grand or great grandchildren that at the end of the nineteenth century we took a sherbet 'to cool ourselves so as to be able to go on,' when a few yards off the most abject poverty was rampant, they will not believe us; at any rate, they will not believe that we were Christians. But by that time, may be, they will have started a new religion: the religion of Christ."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the adjourned weekly meeting of the Corporation held yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

PROPOSED PRIVATE MARKET.

The meeting considered an application from Bai Asibai, widow of Osoman Ahmed Bakhar, for the erection of a new private maket at Sopary Baug Road.

The Commissioner stated his opinion in his letter that such an application should be discounteanced. There were already three markets standing at a distance of about a mile from the place, all of which would suffer if permis-ion for the opening of the proposed market was granted.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed, and Mr. Yousoof Ismail seconded, that the applicant be informed that her applica'ion could not be complied with.

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed as an amendment that a committee be appointed to consider advisability or otherwise of erecting a market in that neighbourhood.

After some discussion, Mr. Ibrahim sugge-ted certain alterations in the terms of the reference to the committee. The alteration having been agreed to by the mover, the original proposition was withdrawn with the permission of the meeting; and the amendment was, on a division, carried unanimously.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSOIL DRAINAGE.

Sir George Cotton applied for priority being given to item No. 50 on the agenda, namely the scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters, both surface and subsoil. The following are extracts from the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to investigate the subject:—

The Committee appointed by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 9183 dated 16th January 1899, having carefully considered tha Committee's report dated 26th November 1898, the plans, etc., submitted by Mr. James W. Smith, as well as plans and papers subsequently prepared, have the honour to record their opinions and conclusions as follows:—2The first important point dealt with related to the disputed question of the sub-soil water, and in addition to the reports and references previously rendered, your Committee had the advantage of very important evidence in the results of regular monthly observations taken by Mr. A. F. Bruce since March 1898, which are recorded on plans and sections and are of great interest. Without expressing any opinion on the much debated question as to how far the sub-soil water has risen in recent years, your Committee are of opinion that this water is undoubtedly too high for safety in many parts, especially in the low-lying parts of the City, and, as a practical issue with reference to this particular question, that is in their opinion all that it is necessary to say. 3. Your Committee do not consider it necessary to comment upon the report of the previous Committee in all its details, as there is no object to be gained by prolonging controversy, and they hope for approval of this course especially as in their conclusions they have been able to accept the more important of the recommendations made by that Committee. Referring to paras. 23, 24 and 25 of the Committee's report Mr. Smith's proposals aim at draining all the districts mentioned in para. 23. All these more or less contribute their surface waters to the Flats, and the Deep Water Channel No. 1 would facilitate the removal of those surface waters while at the same time it would by reason of its depth attract the sub-soil water from those districts. This Committee consider that Mr. Smith's present proposals never pretended to be fully comprehensive or complete. On the contrary, Mr. Smith appears to have pointed out how the present scheme must be extended in the near future and how it may have to be extended in other directions, as experience is gained. The provision of a complete system of drainage would necessitate a far larger outlay than is at present contemplated. 4. There appears to be a great difference between the condition in the tanks referred to in para. 26, and the proposed Channel No. 1. The tanks have no free communication with the sea or otherwise, and it cannot be seriously argued that the water in Channel No. 1, with its free communication with the sea, cannot be lowered to 72 T. H. D. when the sea falls to that level. Mr. Smith submitted plottings from Mr. Bruce's observations which show in a marked degree the direction of the flow of the subsoil water, which is distinctly and very markedly towards the Flats, and your Committee are satisfied that generally the flow from the adjoining parts of the districts must be towards the Flats; but, if it were found that the extension of channel in the line of the agricltural or dry rubble drain were insufficient to materially affect the sub-soil waters in those parts of the districts (e.g., Kamatipura) the agricultural drain should, in that case, be extended into them. The open channel and the agricultural drain would afford a proper point of departure for extensions of the agricultural drain in any direction. It may be admitted that the pumps at Love Grove remove all the water reaches them, but there still exists a quantity of sub-soil water which is not removed. By "the channel running from Haines Road to Love Grove," it is presumed the storm-water reservoir is referred to, and inasmuch as the bed of this reservoir is at 77 T. H. D. it cannot well demonstrate what would be the effect of the proposed Channel No. 1 with its bed level of 72 falling to 68 T. H. D. It undoubtedly appears to be assumed by the Engineer that the high as well as the low level drains would eventually be constructed as part of the same schem and he argues, and your Committee think with reason, that as both cannot be done at once, the low-level drains should take precedence. It may be remarked that these low-level drains have the effect of bringing the "low water level of the Sea" as far inland as is possible having regard to cost; were money no consideration it would of course be well if those low-level drains were extended into many parts of the City. What is proposed will, it is hoped, secure an evil which ought to have been remedied before the deposits of kachra on the Flats were commenced. Mr Baldwin Latham complained that the kachra deposits on the Flats so blocked the most important drainage channels by which the under ground waters ought to escape as to raise the whole level of these waters in the lowest parts of the district; the proposed low-level drains are designed to remedy this evil. 6. It will not perhaps be necessary to follow the arguments further than to say that after very full consideration and discussion, your Committee have decided to recommend the construction of the agricultural and low-level drains as proposed by Mr. Smith and that they should be undertaken at once and completed as soon as possible. These are not meant as a substitute in any sense for the high-level drains, nor is it intended for a moment to argue that the high lying area should not be separately provided for; what your Committee now contend is that the low-level drains are the more important of the proposals put forward by the Special Drainage Engineer, and it is impossible to carry out the whole at once, both on practical grounds and for financial reasons; were it possible, your Committee would prefer that the whole were undertaken at once and the scheme now before them, partial as it is, will not be complete until all the proposals are carried to completion, but viewing it simply in the light of expediency, your Committee prefer that the low-level drains should be the first to be undertaken in order of precedence, and they beg to point out that this recommendation includes, besides the agricultural drain and low-level Channel No. 1, the construction of the new sluices near Worli and the deepening of the seaward channel at Love Grove; in fact all the Works included in the Engineer's Estimate No. S. C.—79-832 which 7. is referred to in para. 93 of his original report. Your Committee accept the opinion of the original Committee as to the desirability of constructing the proposed storm-water drain in Mahalakshmi Road (Tardeo Road, North), estimated to cost Rs. 1,77,607, and recommend that it be sanctioned and also undertaken at once. It may be remarked that this channel is only designed to drain 172 acres while the low-level drains should have a marked effect on about 3,300 acres, which seems to the Committee a strong reason itself why the low-leveldrainsshould have precedence 8. Your Committee also accept the 3rd recommendation made by the original Committee, viz., that the silt deposit be removed at once from the storm-water reservoir, 9. As regards experimental pumping, as included in the 4th proposal of the original Committee, there can be no objection to such a trial being made, but your Committee are of opinion that pumping as a system for reducing the level of the sub-soil waters in the City cannot, on financial or any grounds, be advocated, and your Committee could not support any proposal of this kind. 10. Your Committee think it important that the proposed channel from Dharavi to Worli, referred to in para. 103 of the Engineer's report should be undertaken as sooh as possible. 11. And finally, your Committee fully agree with the recommendition of the previous Committee as regards the construction of high-level drains, and propose that the sum of Rs 2 lakhs, or such sum as the Corporation may think fit, be set aside annually for the carry ing out of the high-level drains referred to in the Special Drainage Engineer's report No 825 dated 2nd September 1898.

Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed differed from the opinions of the Committee and made separate dissenting minutes.

Sir George Cotton proposed that the report of the committee be adopted; that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the expenditure recommended by the committee; and that in the opinion of the Corporation, the agricultural drain should be an open one. That a copy of the report be sent to the Commissioner who should be requested to submit proposals for providing the funds through the Standing Committee to give effect to the recommendations of the drainage committee.

Sir George Cotton said that, from close and constant observation of at mospheric conditions, along with the high rate of mortality in the city at particular season of the year, he was convinced that the root of all evil was the accumulation of subsoil waters mixed up with polluted matter and liquid and the noxious gases emanating therefrom. He was of opinion that it would be better for the health of the city to have more evaporation of the humidity and moisture owing to foul gases and more drinking up, so to speak, of them by the dry winds. The city had committed an egregious blunder in allowing the Byculla flats to be paved with *cutchra* which has become a solid mass of unmholesome matter and through which water could not percolate and thus to augment the volume of humidity and moisture. Sir George commented at some length on the dissenting minutes of Dr. Katrak and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed as well as the report of the former committee. Sir George remarked in conclusion that the scheme was well thought out and properly prepared by Mr. J. W. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, who had spent two years in elaborating and perfecting it. The scheme was the best in the present circumstances of the city and should be adopted in prefer ence to the opinions of non-experts in drainage.

Mr. J. Willcocks, in seconding Sir George Cotton's proposition combated certain of the points dwelt upon in the minutes of Dr. Ismail and Dr Katrak. Nine years ago Mr. Willcocks said Mr Baldwin Latham was of opinion that the drainage of low level grounds and areas was imperatively required. If that was the case nine years ago it was more so at present. Were the drainage not attended to the day would come, Mr. Willcocks said when Bombay would be white sepulchre and the abode of death. Mr. Smith's scheme should therefore be put into execution forthwith.

Dr Ismail stated the grounds on which he supported the views of the first committee and warned the Corporation against being misled by Sir George Cotton's rhetoric into adopting the recommendations of the second committee. The recommendations of the first committee were in complete accord with the suggestions made by Mr. Baldwin Latham himself. The first committee had held several meetings before coming to their conclusion; while second met once for about an hour, and a second time for about half an hour. Dr. Ismail moved an amendment that the high level storm water drain in Tardeo Road, proposed by Mr. J. W. Smith and recommended by the first committee for construction at a cost of Rs. 177, 607 be sanctioned and proceeded with at once; that the deepening of the outlet channel at Love Grove be taken in hand without delay, and completed, if possible, before the rains; that the sealing going on in the storm-water reservoir since 1889 be removed as soon as possible, that the Commissioner be requested to apply early for the necessary exenditure and to consult Mr. Baldwin Latham on the subject of the agricultural drain and deep channel.

Rao Bahadur Wanderkar seconded amendment.

The debabte was then adjourned till Monday.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Indo-British Institution took place last evening, in the hall of the Institution, Hornby Row, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presiding. There was a large attendance of parents and ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the Institution. There were among those present H. E. Lady Sandhurst, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Honble Mr. Justice Starling, Principal Hathornthwaite, and others.

The Honorary Secretary (Rev. S. Leigh Lye) read the report for the past year, as follows:—There were on the 31 st December last, 64 boarders in the two schools of whom 35 were boys and 29 were girls, as against 60 children on the corresponding date in 1897, and 63 the year previous. Twenty-seven children were on the Free List, and for 35 children only a portion of the cost of maintenance, estimated at Rs. 18 monthly, has been paid or promised by parents or guardians, the remaining charge being borne by the institution. One child is partly maintained on the interest of the late Rev. Chas Green's Scholarship Fund; and one child, as stated in the previous year's report, has been brought on the Dr. Blaney Scholarship Trust. During the year 23 boarders were admitted and 19 were withdrawn. There were on the 31st December, 9 day-scholars (1 boy and 8 girls) in the schools. The actual school attendance (inclusive of day-scholars) was 73, as against 80 in 1897.

The Institution was inspected on the 16th November last by Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, C. D. Of the Boys' School, of which the Rev. R. S. Spooner has had charge as head master during the entire year, Mr. Prior reports:—"Mr. Spooner is doing his best with the material at his command. I classed the work which I saw, in almost every case, as 'fair,' which shows that while there is room for improvement on the one side, things might, on the other, have been much worse. The Latin of Standard V was perhaps the most hopeful performance." Mr. Prior adds: "The small number of boys available supplies 12 cadets to the Volunteer Corps while cricket, hockey, and other games are played."

Of the Girls' School under Mrs. Clancy, the head mistress, Mr. Prior writes:—"I was struck with the air of quiet discipline, though my visit was, I believe unexpected, and the head mistress happened to be out of the room when I entered. The work brought up was of good average quality, bearing witness to the head mistress's careful supervision. I was specially pleased with the way in which Standard V explained their English subject, 'The Talisman' with the Arithmetic of Santand I., and the needlework all through." The Grant-in-aid of the previous ten years was renewed, namely, Boys' School, Rs. 701; and Girls' School, Rs. 843—Total Rs. 1,604.

The schools were examined in religious knowledge by the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, who reports that, on the whole, the result of the examination in the Boys' School was excellent, especially in the Old Testament and the Catechism. Of the Girls' School, Mr. Leigh-Lye writes that he was well pleased with the result of the examination. The answering in the Church Catechism throughout the school was excellent, and the girls acquitted themselves well in all subjects.

The subscriptions and donations received for the General Fund have amounted to Rs. 5,259-1 as against Rs 5,533-0-0 in 1897 being a decrease of Rs 1,007-15-11. There has been a slight increase in the Church Offertories, Rs. 1,770-2-10 having been received in 1898, against Rs 1536-5-4 in the previous year. The payments received on account of boarders have been Rs. 3,144-2 6, as against Rs. 3,013-10-0 in 1897. Government have contributed Rs. 955 towards the board and education of destitute children on the Committee's hands, being one-third of their actual cost to the funds. The Committee again express their best thanks to Mrs. Candy and the ladies and gentlemen who kindly assisted at the Evening Entertainment given in the Girls' School on December 19th—Rs. 885 having been realized from this source. A further donation has been received from N. V. Mandlik, Esq., ex-tutor of the will of the late Mr. E. Rushatsek. With the concurrence of Mr. Mandlik, the amount (Rs. 300) has been divided into twelve prizes of Rs. 25 each, among the most deserving children 6 boys and 6 girls in the elementary standards (I to IV) in both schools. The names of the children to whom the prizes have been awarded are as follows;—Boys—Charles Coleman, Malcolm Proctor, Lazarus Weller, Earnest Hykoop Frederick Sexton and Victor Page; Girls—Mary Hardey, Mary Fischer, Maud Peters, Florence Bain, Violet Jones and Eva Strickland. The Committee tender their cordial thanks for the liberal gift. The two Indian Navy Prizes of Rs 21 each, to be awarded at Christmas, were given for 1897 to William Axford and Winifred Aikin; and for 1898 to Charles Fredericks and Josephine Fischer. The total income of the General Fund from all sources has been Rs. 16,736-9-3 and the year's expenditure has been Rs 15,501-13-3.

The Committee desire to offer their best acknowledgments to the members of the Ladies' Committee for their supervision of the domestic arrangements of both schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton having asked to be relieved of the duties of Honorary Treasurer, on his approaching departure from India, on furlough, the Committee take this opportunity of expressing their deep obligation to him, and of recording their high appreciation of the valuable services so cheerfully and ungrudgingly rendered by him to the institution during the past three years. The duties of Honorary Treasurer have been kindly accepted by Mr. F. J. Scrangman, Barrister-at-Law. The Rev. S. Leigh Lye, having returned to the Cathedral, was reappinted Honorary Secretary of the institution, relieving on July 1st, the Rev. C. Gilder who had held the acting appointment since 10th June 1897. Mr Gilder has also twice during the year officiated for the Honorary Treasurer, and has rendered valuable service to the institution with which he has been so long connected. The Committee conclude their report by once more appealing to the sympathy of the public on behalf of the poor children maintained and educated in the institution.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy the report was adopted.

The children then went through an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music and calisthenic exercises, the young performers rendering their parts to the satisfaction of those present.

The chairman announced that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, Sir George Cotton, and M. C. W. Chitty had been elected members of the Managing Committee.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst then gave away prizes to the successful pupils.

The chairman in addressing the meeting dwelt upon the finances of the institution, which he said, were on the whole satisfactory. Speaking about the schools he said that the Educational Inspector had made a very fair report. With regard to the girls' school he thought it was a thoroughly satisfactory report and the head mistress should be heartily congertulated on her having achieved such successful results at the examinations held that year. As for the boy's school the Inspector spoke in more qualified terms, but it must be remembered that the present headmaster had so lately joined them that the defect, whatever it might be, would surely be remedied and that they would have better results next yeas. There had been a reduction in the number of pupils which was due to plague, but he hoped that when by degrees the feeling of alarm died away the numbers would again rise to what it was in former years. Having congratulated the children on their excellent performance, the chairman proceeded to remark that great honour had been done to the institution by the presence that evening of her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, who so kindly gave away prizes to the successful students. Her Excellency's presence that evening showed what great interest she took in the welfore of the institution (Cheers). In conclusion the chairman expressed his regret that the Rev. Mr. Glider, who took a deep interest in the institution for the thirty-two years, was unable to be present on that occasion for the first time during that period. He hoped that the reverend gentleman would would be able to attehd the annual gathering next year. (Applause).

On the motion of Principal Hathornthwaite a vote of thanks was passed to H. E. Lady Sandhurst for distributing prizes and the chairman for presiding at the fuction, and the proceehings then terminated.

BISMARCKIANA.

THE CHANCELLOR AS TRENCHERMAN.

A GARGANTUAN APPETITE.

BISMARCK AND MR. GLADSTONE.

HERR VON POSCHINGER, the well-known biographer of Bismarck, publishes another volume recording utterances of and talks with the late ex-Chancellor. It deals not merely with Bismarck's mental capacities, but with what may be called one of his greatest forces, his appetite. This giant had a monstrous appetite and a gigantic digestion. "If I am to work hard," he once said at Versailles in 1870, "I must be well-fed. I cannot conclude a good peace if I am not given good eating and drinking." He inherited this good digestion from his forefathers. In his family all were great eaters. He once said humorously that if there were many such eating capacities as his in the country, the State could not exist. "Out of love of France," as he expressed it, he would eat gigantic portions of Pomeranian goose-breast, Varzzin hams, and wild boart Hard-boiled eggs were his favourite dish. In his old age he complained greatly that he could only eat three at a time, whilst formerly he thought nothing of eleven. It is a fact that he once ate fifteen plovers' eggs. He was specially fond of mutton, venis on, and hare; but he cared only for boiled beef, not roast. Interesting were Bismarck's remark about

THE EATING OF HORSEFLESH.

He once said: It is most peculiar that one does not eat horseflesh unless one is obliged. The reason evidently is that the horse is more closely connected with us than other animals. In sense he also stands nearest to us. With the dog it is the same thing. It is said to taste very good, and yet we don't eat it. The more a thing resembles us the less we eat it. It must be very disgusting to eat monkeys, for the hands have a human appearance. Again, we do not like to eat carnivorous animals, beasts of prey, wolves—well, yes, bears—but they live less on flesh than on plants." For dessert the Chancellor particularly liked cherries and common blue plums. Of course this great eater was also a great drinker. Brandy, Nordhauser, claret, champagne—he drank everything with the same great thirst. He nevertheless only learnt to like beer in the later years of his life. He liked to drink one or two cups of tea of an evening with brandy in it. On such occasions, when a few pleasant friends had gathered round his tea-table, he was always animated, and chatted delightfully, recounted anecotes and scenes out of his life, and told tales about diplomatic friends. He took from time to time a drop of brandy, and then the conversation flawed more easily, and his remarks became more and more biting. In France, in 1870, he told his surrounding, that he regretted the widespread drinking of beer. It made one stupid, lazy, and incapable, and was the cause of the democratic, nonsensical talk about politics.

OFTEN BISMARK STARTLED HIS FRIENDS

by the quantities he ate. Once he and the North American Minister in Berlin, the renowned historian Bancroft, were dining with the Prussian Minister of Finance, Von der Heydt. Bancroft, a tall, thin man said, warningly, to the Chancellor, who had piled his plate at the first course with two helpings at once: "Dear Count, I think something more is coming." "I should hope so," Bismarck coolly replied, and he repeated the dose at the second course. On Feb. 27, 1871, in Versailles the Bavarian Minister-President, Count Bray, also put in an appearance. The Wurtemberg Minister, Wachter, was also there Bismarck was relating his negotiations with Thiers and Favre, when, pointing to Wachter who sat a little way off, he whispered to Bray: "Just have a look at our Wurtemberg colleague. Such a little mite. Of course, I mean in stature," he added, ironically "and what an eater! This morning, at the Crown Prince's, I saw his Swabian Excellency pegging away, and now just look at him; he eats, and eats, and never stops." "And," said Bray, who related this incident, "I looked across at colleague Wachter—Bismarck, meanwhile, went on eating—and I saw how Wachter, who had just left off eating pointed to us two, saying something to his neighbour, Rudhart (the Bavarian Legationsrath), and the latter laughed. This made me indignant. After dinner I said to Rudhart: 'What was Wachter saying about us?' 'This,' was the reply: 'I say, Rudhart, you must look at Bismarck. I have had my eye on him the whole time; he never ceases gourmandising; and when one considers what a lunch he had this morning at the Crown Prince's!'" Bismarck first

PROVED HIMSELF AN EXPERT IN WINE

when he was visiting Prince Metternich at Schloss Johannisberg, and the butler conducted him through his master's world-famous cellars. Bismarck related that he made an excellent impression upon the old State Chancellor. Returned from Johannisberg, he heard from the lips of Count Frederick Thun that Metternich had been quite delighted with him, and had said that he had looked at him as if at a golden floor. "How did you manage that?" asked Count Thun. Bismarck said: "Well, you know, I said nothing all the time, but listened with great intellig ence." Bismarck knew that the Parisians made fun of the Germans in calling them "Sauerkraut eating barbarians." Once Lothar Bucher received from a relation at his Pomeranian home goose-breasts and a barrel of sauerkraut. Bismarck persuaded him to save the delicious presents for the dinner, at which was to take part Jules Favre, who had just arrived at Versailles for negotiations. Favre came with an enormous appetite. He sat next to the Chancellor, and asked him the name and origin of the excellent course which had just been served. "That," said Bismark, "was the notorious sauerkraut." The unfortunate Favre is said later on to have been reproached enough because he had developed such an appetite at the wicked Chancellor's table. At the parliamentary evenings and soirées where, in the midst of the faithful, he could speak his mind freely, he made use of many a sharp word which then went the round of society. At a soirée in the middle of the seventies, at which the Reichshund (Bismark's dog, Tyras was roaming about, the conversation after dinner turned upon this faithful beast and the Chancellor remarked that one ought not to doubt the intelligence of dogs. For instance, as he was once walking through his garden in order to go out by the gate leading into the Konigzgratzerstrasse, all at once, in the middle of the garden, his dog bounded towards him, intending to accompany him. At the garden gate it pressed itself close up to the opening in order, if possible, to gain the street before its master. "He would not be driven back, so (said Bismarck) I said three words

'TO THE REICHSTAG,'

and the dog ran off home as fast as he could with his tail between his legs." One may imagine what a face the Progressist vice-president, Professor Hanel, of Kiel, made, who was standing close to the Chancellor, on hearing this story, and also the roars of laughter of the others. About Gladstone, for whom, as is known, he had a great aversion, he said many a sarcastic word. He once remarked of him that when he had politically finished with everything he would go over to the Church of Rome. When his pamphlet "Vaticanism" appeared, Bismarck remarked drily, "If Gladstone were not married he would in ten years be a cardinal." He made some particularly amusing remarks about different French statesmen. When once somebody said to him that MacMahon was resolved to show the "Red" his teeth, he answered, "Rubbish MacMahon wanted to snatch Napoleon's hat, and out of mistake has put on Dupanloup's mitre." Very interesting is Bismarck's story how he got the Austrian Premier, Count Reohberg, to join Prussia in an alliance against Denmark for the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein. "It was in Frankfort," he narrated, "when we were riding out together. We were talking about that political problem when we suddenly came to a wide ditch. Without considering long about it, I spurred on my horse, leaped over the ditch, and called out to the Count, who had remained behind on the other side, and who was gazing at me in astonishment; 'This is what Prussia will do if you do not go allied with us against Denmark.'"

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	488	9	690
For previous 25 weeks of half year,	5,06,963	13,35,80-	19,711	18,62,482
Total for 26 week ..	5,95,963	15,60,838	23,711	21,80,482
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,270	1,88,201	2,300	2,37,701
Per mile of Ry do.	103	408	5	519
Total to correspond-	4,73,308	13,09,305	28,865	17,41,476

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 80,299
Ditto to date 4,39,006

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S SPEECH.

COUNTERVAILING SUGAR DUTIES.

PROTECTION OF AN INDIAN INDUSTRY.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Friday last, as our telegrams briefly told us, the Hon. Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said:—

It is well-known that the effect of bounties is twofold. It affects in two entirely opposite directions the interests of the consumer and the producer. So far as regards the consumer it brings the article of consumption to the market at a cheaper price than would otherwise be available to him. In that respect he receives the benefit. But the producer looks at it from a different point of view. It supplements in the market the progress which he would otherwise bring to it by a competitive process which has attached to it an artificial advantage. England, of course, is, as regards sugar, a nation of consumers. No project for the imposition of countervailing duties has there been made; but India, on the other hand is, to a very large extent, a nation of producers, and the productive interests of the country, as I hope to satisfy the Council, are extremely important, and ought to be safeguarded by any measures that we can take. As regards the interests of the producer I shall quote some official documents which have reference to them, and will show, that sugar is a particularly important product in this country. Hon. members will no doubt excuse my beginning my quotations by a reference to an old financial statement—that of 1877-78. Then again, when the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, made its representation, about a year ago, on the subject of sugar, they also drew attention to the extreme importance of the productive interests connected therewith. They said (i.e., the firms interested in the sugar industry in Calcutta):—"The importance of cane cultivation in the agricultural scheme of almost every Province in India is perhaps hardly appreciated, except by those officials who-e duties have brought them into association with the settlement of land revenue. The remark may be found in many a settlement report that in such and such tracts the entire rent, and, therefore, the entire revenue, is paid from the cane-field. 'The peasants say,' writes the Settlement Officer of Bareilly, 'that

SUGARCANE IS TO OTHER TILLAGE AS THE ELEPHANT IS TO OTHER BEASTS.'

In almost every settlement report and district gazetteer of the Punjab, of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh the extremely important position held by sugarcane in maintaining agricultural prosperity is prominently noticed, as the extracts quoted below sufficiently indicate," and then they proceed to make the extracts justifying the statement. Again, in a report from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, received the other day talking of the possibility of the reduction of cultivation in the North-West, says:—"The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far-reaching injury to land lords, tenants, and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugarcane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected not, indeed, directly, because the land revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and thus cripple the resources of the landlords." Perhaps these extracts will show the importance which is attached from the agricultural and economical point of view to the maintenance of sugar cultivation. With reference to

THE INTERESTS OF THE CONSUMER,

which I mentioned are entirely in the opposite direction, there is one very considerable discount to be reckoned on in India, and that is, that the bounty-fed sugar is refined sugar, and the sugar which is affected by it in this country is mostly the refined article. The common people of this country, that is the poorer classes, do not, for the most part, consume refined sugar, but they are taking to it in larger quantities. Latterly the principal staple, however, of consumption is unrefined sugar, and so far as we can trace it at present, although refined sugar has to a certain extent been affected by the large importation to which I will presently allude, of bounty-fed sugar, still it is mostly in the direction of the cheapening of refined sugar that the effect of this bounty-fed impost has been seen. Accordingly, although the consumer has benefited by the cheapness of the bounty-fed importations, yet the consumer who was benefited is not the poorer classes, but the classes who were comparatively well able to bear the burden of the removal of the cause of cheapening the sugar. I find that the report made by the Indian Commission expresses this view even with regard to England. They state:—"It has, we believe, been argued that the reduction in the price of sugar, which has resulted from the bounty system, is such a source of gain to the British Empire as a whole that it would not be right for your Majesty's Government to intimate any measures to bring about the abolition of that system. In that argument we do not concur. The benefit which the British Empire as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on a limited class, namely, your Majesty's West Indian and other subjects dependent on the sugar industry. We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the abolition of the bounty system is an object at which your Majesty's Government should aim, if they should see their way to securing that result, and that the accomplishment, of such an end is

WORTH SOME SACRIFICE'

provided always that such sacrifice would be really effective, and would not involve evils out of all proportion to those which it is desired to remove." Of course we are not, as far as this Legislative Council is concerned, considering the interests of the West Indian subjects of her Majesty, but the very expressions here used might be adapted to India with a small variation, and we might say that the benefit which India as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on a limited class, namely, the agricultural population, which is dependent on the sugar industry in the country. I wish to bring before the Council the actual facts of importations into this country, so as to show to what an extent in recent years the importation of bounty-fed sugar has increased. I have before me the statistics of importation for the last 20 years stated in thousands of hundred-weights. The facts are that for the first 10 years the importation of sugar was about one million hundred-weights; towards the end of that period it had risen to one million and a half hundred-weights. By far the larger portion of this, almost the whole of it, was Mauritius sugar

EUROPEAN SUGAR

hardly entered into the figures at all. In none of the first 5 years was there any European importation at all, and during the last 5 years there was an importation of 15

THE BOUDOIR.

In consequence of the death of young Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, the Queen's grandson, an announcement was made by the Lord Chamberlain, prolonging the mourning for the late Princess of Bulgaria, until Thursday, March 9th next. The Court change the mourning for his late Royal Highness on Thursday the 23rd inst., and went out of mourning on Thursday, March 9.

Just inside the wall of Marlborough House, overlooking the courtyard of St. James's Palace, where the band plays daily when they change the Queen's guard, is a sort of wooden platfrom or grandstand. Many years ago the children of the Prince of Wales stood on it daily, listening to the band and watching the quaint, old-fashioned movement of the guard. On a fine morning last week all three children of the Duke of York were peeping over the wall, just as their uncles and aunts used to do before them. Two nurses were in charge, and the baby in arms was crowing with delight. The two young Princes were gravely watching the soldiers with critical eyes. They were dressed in sailor suits, with reefer jackets and gilt buttons. Prince Edward saluted with military precision as the Queen's colours came on to the ground, and remained at the salute for the prescribed period, as though a soldier born. Both the boys seemed in the best of health, and looked quite manly little fellows.

The marriages of last year were very unlucky. No fewer than four couples who were joined in that year amid pomp and circumstance, with every prospect in closeness of age, equality of a fortune and of rank and amid the blessings of all fashionable London—are said to have found a year of union too much for them. References to one of the unions in question have got into the newspapers in connection with some advertisements relating to Prince Lowenstein Wertheim, whose temporary exile has already been the subject of so many assaverations and contradictions. The Princess was Lady Anne Savile. Lady Anne is the daughter of Lord Mexborough by his second marriage. The only child of the first marriage is Lord Pollington, heir to the title, and, perhaps, the only avowed Buddhist in religion who is a member of the upper classes. The second Lady Mexborough, who died a short time ago, was a Miss Raphael, immensely wealthy, and a strong Roman Catholic. The young ladies inherited a vast fortune through their mother and were both married last year—Lady Anne, a has been said to the Prince Lowenstein Wertheim and Lady Mary Savile to Mr. Harris.

Lady Anne is very pretty, very attractive, very petite; she has been described well as like a Greuze picture. Her fair hair is cut in a straight fringe across her forehead her manners are soft and gentle-she is essentially a womanly woman. Lord Mexborough is the true old type of patrician; proud, upright, obstinate in his convictions One of his sons is a Protestant, while he himself was received into the Roman Catholic Church some years ago; there is therefore a curious assortment of religion in the family.

Lord Anglesey is now travelling in America, while his wife is in Beaulieu—the beautiful health resort on the Mediterranean, where the Marquis of Salisbury has his villa; and there Lady Anglesey with her brother, Mr. Guy Chetwynd leads an easy quiet life.

Few women, even of the small set which is universally admitted to be beautiful, created so great a sensation as Lady Anglesey, when, as Lady Uxbridge and a young bride, she made her appearance in the festivities of last year. Tall, slight, with a perfect skin and wealth of that bright auburn hair which is now so much the rage, she is always a striking figure.

She was especially noticed at the Queen's Ball last year; and certainly she was a beautiful picture. She were a lovely gown of soft, floating white, with designs of gren leaves embroidered upon it. With this costume she wore her famous and wonderful emeralds, an emerald and diamond tiara, and an emerald and diomond necklace. The green stones, contrasting with the white dress and the rich red hair, made a figure not easily to be forgotten.

These jewels were the gift of her husband, who has an extraordinary taste for jewels, and an extraordinary love for them. Last year at Ascot he wore an enormous jewel, almost the size of a crown, as a shirt-stud. He is so devoted to animals that his favouriie poodle is always graced by a jewelled collar and is heavily perfumed. Lady Anglesey is a Roman Catholic. She is a daughter of Sir George Chetwynd by his marriage with the Marchioness of Hastings.

The gossips are still occupied in philanthropic efforts to marry Lord Beauchamp off before he leaves for his Governorship in New South Wales. Our Transatlantic contemporaries and many gossips, industrious and inventive, rather than accurate, have weaved a romance in which there figure on the one side a love-lorn lord of high degree, and on the other a village maiden. The modern Lord Burleigh, instead of marrying the humble beauty outright is represented as sending her to a school to fit her for her great duties and exalted station. The strory ought to have been sent to the "Family Herald" for it is excellent as fiction; as matter of fact, there is not a word of truth in it. It has been said that the young Peer had humbly loved the daughter of a Peer, whose name is great—but that is another story:

In spite of some vicissitude, with which the world is painfully familiar, few women have warmer friends than Lady Sykes. It is not merely because she is clever well-read entirely, but that she has so warm aheart that she has got into some of her difficulties by her eagerness to serve her friends. There is accordingly much satisfaction in many circles at the knowledge that an amicable and a generous arrangement has been made for her by her husband. She is to have £5,000 to pay off existing debts, an income of £4000 a year, and t he furniture of the town house, 25 Grosvenor Street. This she will have with 2 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, the house formerly occupied by Mr Christopher Sykes, whose lamented death occurred so recently.

The Duchess of Newcastle, who has been hunting at Clumber all through the winter, will probably come to town for the season with the Duke shortly after Easter. Every body is devoted to her round about Clumber for she is a very keen sportswoman and is always in the first flight in the hunting field. In this she follows the example set by her mother, Mrs. Candy, and her aunt, Mrs. Stirling, both of whom were daughters of the late Lord Rossmore The Duchess has established some very large kennels at Clumber, and is especially devoted to Borzois hounds, of which she has some twenty-five or thirty fine and valuable specimens. She is one of the principal prize winners—if not the first for this class of hound in every show in England, her great rival being the Princess of Wales. A couple of the Borzois are generally to be seen at Clumber, and invariably follow the Duchess wherever she goes; at dinner and lunch they are generally stretched on either side of her chair. She is also trying to restore the somewhat failing race of Clumber spaniels, and has several very fine fox-terriers.

The Duchess has never given a dance in London up to the present, but has given two or three very successful concerts. A very fine room in the town house in Hill Street, which the Duke of Newcastle bought a few years ago, is occasionally lent by the Duchess for charitable entertainments.

Lady Londonderry is almost certain to be one of the hostesses of the season. She is a remarkably handsome woman, and as her photograhhs are so well known there is very little need to give a personal description of her. She is extraordinarily like her brother, Lord. Shrewsbury. She is one of the greatest of great ladies in London and all the entertainments at Londonderry House, Wynward Park, or Mount Stewart in Ireland, are carried out in quite a princely manner.

The German Emperor nearly always dines at Londonderry House when he comes to England, and the balls are neary always attended by Royalty. Both Lord and Lady Londonderry are gret friends of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and were especially popular in Ireland during their "reign" at the that Castle.

The Duke of Abercorn had occasion lately to telephone to the Coupe Company for one of their little carriges, which he requireed in a great hurry, A-there happened to be one standing. outside the company's door at the time it was immediatly despatched to Hampden House, Green Street, where it arrived in five minutes from the time of the Duke's sending. So pleased was His Grace at this despatch that he went straight out to the driver, and said: I am delighted with the prompt way my order has been attended to. Kindly tell your managerhow pleased I am," and he went back to get his hat. When he returned to enter the coupe, the vehicle had disappeared. The driver, elated by the Duke's remarks, had driven back as quickly as he could to the company's offices, and told them how pleased the Duke was, with the result that HisGrace lost the train he was so anxious to catch

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE OUTLANDERS.

ONLY GOOD MEN SHOULD BE BURGHERS.

Mr. Davies, an English journalist, has had an interesting conversation with President Kruger, and his account of is published in the "Cape Times.

When Mr. Diavies asked a question as to the exclusion of the Outlanders from the franchise, the President exclaimed warmly:—"What do they expe? Do they think to all the privileges of a full burgher when they will not take up any of the burdens of burghership, such as fighting the enemies of the Republic? Besides, they have the franchise."

"I beg your pardon President. In what sense have they the franchise?"

"After two years' residene in the country they can vote if they are aturlized and take the oath of allegiance."

Excuse me, President, but that is only the qualification for voting for the Second Volksraad which to me seems to be no greater exercise of power than voting for na English county council, and I think it is only natural——

The President (interrupting): "They can vote for the Seccond Volksraad, and also for the Field-cornet."

"Yes dut that is only like voting for an assistant overser in England, who, like the Field-cornet, prepares registration lists. When can the Outlander vote for the President or the First Volksraad?"

"He can do that after twelve years."

"Excuse me again, President, but do you not mean that it takes twelve years to obtain a vote for the First Valksraad after a man has qualified for voting for the Second Volksraad, which brings the twelve up to fourteen?"

"No, no. It is twelve." Here an animated discussion in the taal took place between the President and the interpreters, the President gesticulating and speaking with much rapidity. As the result he turned to me and said—"Yes. It is fourteen. I did not know. He can vote after fourteen years." Then he added, "It takes me some years to know every one, whether people are good or bad men, and whether they will stand by the Republic or not. I must have time to find them out. They cannot serve the Republic and other countries at the same time. What does th Scripture say? You cannot serve God and mammon.e

"President" I urged emboldened by so much progress on the subject "surely there must be thousands of Outlanders to whom it would be quite safe and very good poliscy to give the full burghership."

The old gentleman ruminated a moment, then said deliberately between long puffs of smoke, "Yes; there are hundreds of Outlanders who took up arms in defence of the Republic at the time of the Jameson raid, and they got all the privileges of the full burgher. I am always willing that good men should be burghers. It is only the bad ones I want to keep out; only the bad ones."

Questioned about the foreign relations of the Republic, the President answered with energy, almost with violence, "I am doing everything I can to do away with race hatred. What I want is peace for myself and my people. But what can I do [with rising energy] when Rhodes is constantly stirring up bad feeling between race and race . . . . always speaking of making one South African Republic under the British flag?"

"There could not be a Republic under the British flag."

"Well, a federation of South African colonies under the British flag. I am always trying for peace and goodwill."

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

TRULY MARVELLOUS!

Thousands of similar Testimonials have been received by Professor MUNYON, and innumerable letters of thanks and gratitude for his wonderful remedies.

☞ Ask your Chemist for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and you will soon see which of the many 47 remedies is the one you require.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH FROM ALL CHEMISTS, and BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona.

WHOLESALE FROM MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D., Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE
It ranks among Chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among Cocoas: it is unequalled! Wholesome, Nourishing & Digestible.
GIVE IT A TRIAL!
Sold in the following sizes:—
Croquettes ... ... In Tins.
Drops ... ... In Tins.
Square Tablets.
Bars.

[62]

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES
SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET
ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH
AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.
JAMES WATSON & Co LTD. DISTILLERS DUNDEE.
AGENTS: KARACHI: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co; CALCUTTA: MACKENZIE LYALL & Co; COLOMBO: A. F. SLEEMAN; RANGOON: GARDNER, BROWN & Co.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely REAL WORTH."

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm and other Skin Ailments, use
Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.
Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS IT FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredient. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores over the World. "EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE STERLING.
BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

QUALITY.

From its very inception the Sterling has been essentially High-grade, always constructed of the Best, and By the Best, that money could secure.

Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

ONE GRADE.

At no time have we been Identified with a Cheaper construction.

GUARANTEE.

The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

EQUIPMENT.

Our options cover a larger range than ever before of High-grade Tyres and Saddles.

Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

Can be had on Hire Purchase System. Advance Rs. 50 ; monthly instalments of Rs. 30.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,

SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—

4, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 1899:—

IMPROVED PATTERNS OF

" ROYAL TARTANS,"

" TARTANS,"

" THE KING OF CYCLES."

ELEGANT,

DURABLE,

EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to

THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

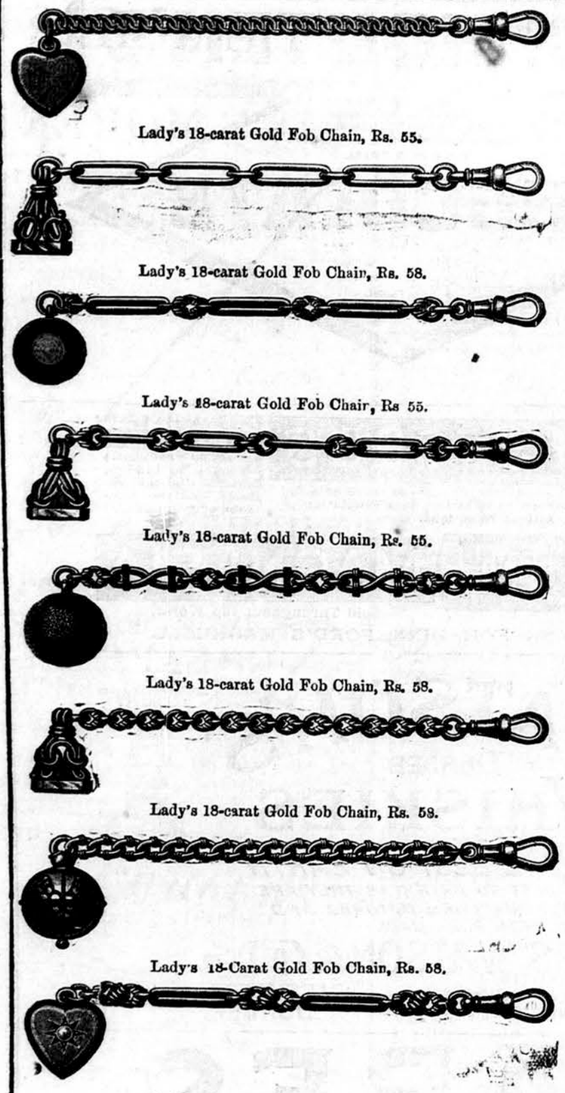
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

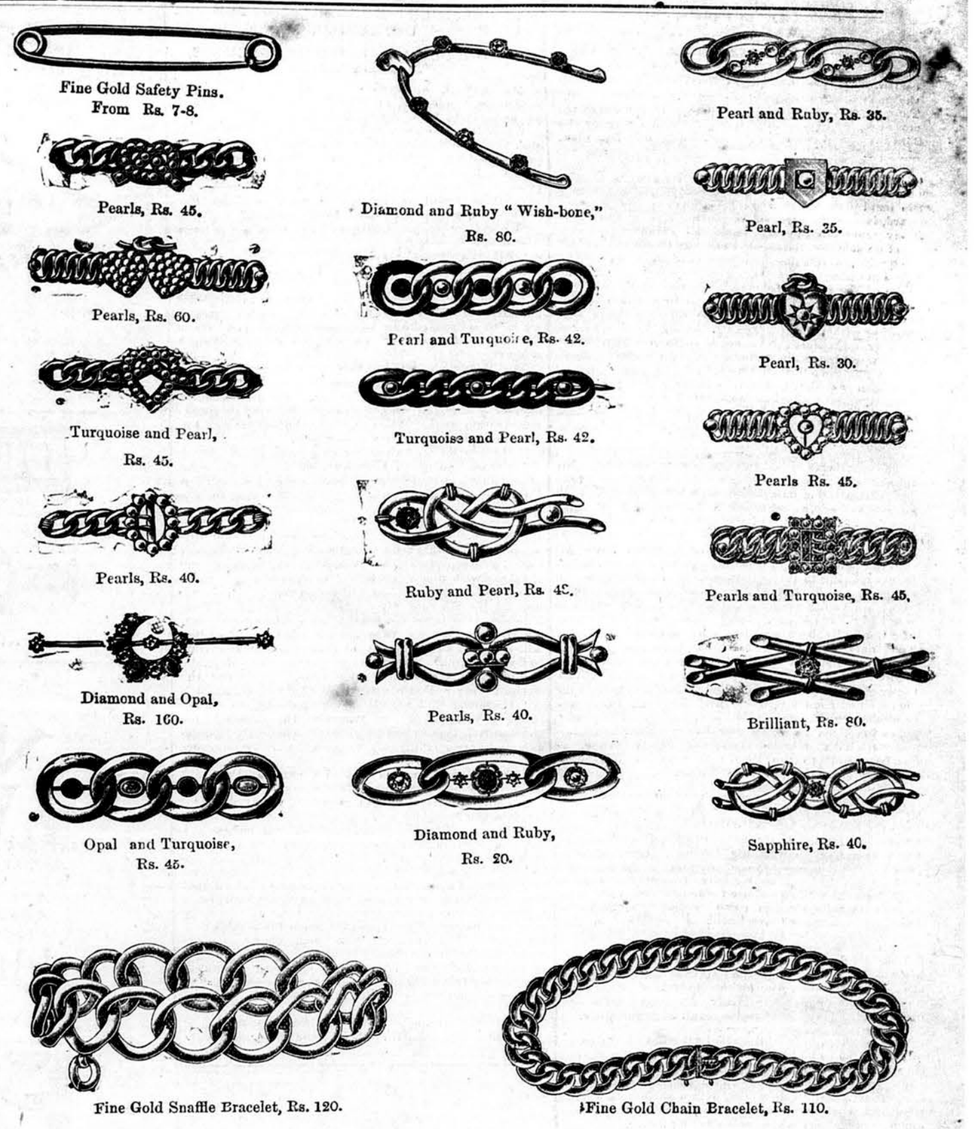
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).


Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.

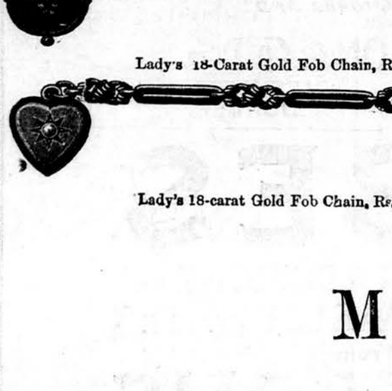

Fine Gold Safety Pins. From Rs. 7-8.
Pearls, Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 60.
Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Opal, Rs. 160.
Opal and Turquoise, Rs. 45.
Diamond and Ruby " Wish-bone," Rs. 80.
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.
Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.
Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 42.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.
Pearl and Ruby, Rs. 35.
Pearl, Rs. 35.
Pearl, Rs. 30.
Pearls Rs. 45.
Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.
Brilliant, Rs. 80.
Sapphire, Rs. 40.
Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.
Fine Gold Chain Bracelet, Rs. 110.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

RIGAUD'S
WHITE VIOLET
EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS



APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

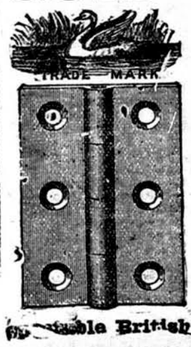
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all reputable British Merchants.

LAMPS! — DITMAR — LAMPS!

ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

Established since half a century in India, I always very anxiously secured to my Customers the best and latest improvements in the Line of Lamps suitable for use in India, and I can state hat my exertions were crowned with the greatest success possible.

DITMAR LAMPS

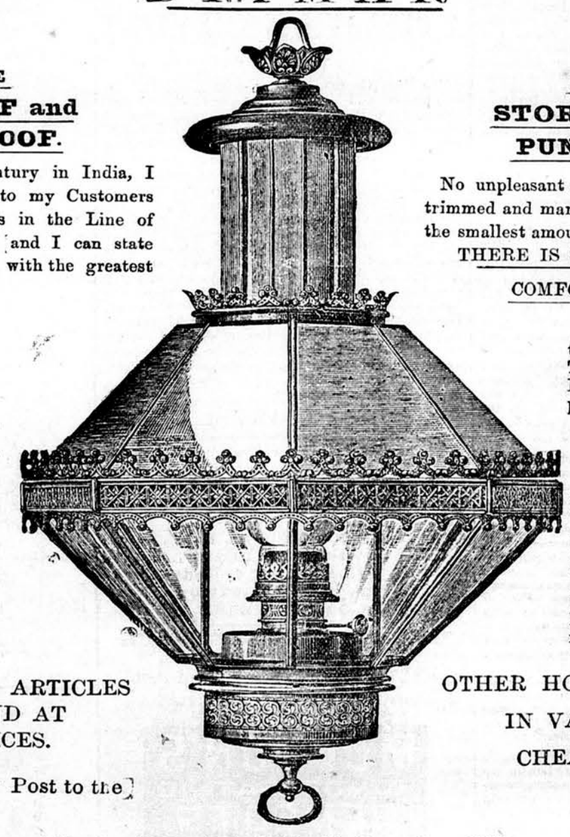
are known now

AS THE BEST

all over India, and there is no Private or Public House or Establishment whatever, which is not completely or partly illuminated with them. They give satisfaction in every way, the Light being soft and powerful. Don't smoke nor spread out.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN VARIETY AND AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

New Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

No unpleasant odour, or great heat; are easily trimmed and managed by everybody, and consumes the smallest amount of Kerosine Oil.

THERE IS SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT WITH THEM!

I keep in my Establishment the most splendid stock of TABLE, HANGING and other LAMPS of any kind and at all prices, manufactured by my Head

R. DITMAR,

VIENNA-AUSTRIA,

as well as of a number of the most renowned English Makers, and respectfully invite everybody, travelling through India, to visit my Show-rooms or to ask for Catalogue. He will then himself be convinced that no better Establishment could be found in India for the supply of his requirements.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN VARIETY AND AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, 69,

BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

(the Original),

Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.